Flood Victims Need More Than Sympathy

See Joseph North, Page 1—Virginia Gardner, Page 4

The Worker
New York-Harlem Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 43 (16 Pages) — OCTOBER 23, 1955 — Price 10 Cents

The Struggle for the 14th Amendment

Un-Secret Weapon to Win Negro Rights in Mississippi

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

BEHIND the announcement of Rep. Charles E. Diggs (D-Mich) that he will "challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi" when Congress reconvenes in January, is a history of ninety years of struggle to enforce the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, on which Congressman Diggs will base his fight.

"I intend," said Rep. Diggs in an article in the Pittsburgh Courier of Oct. 8, "to challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi on the ground that they actually are representing only half of the citizens of their state. My argument in this action is supported by Amendment 14, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States."

This challenge of the Negro Congressman who was elected by a coalition of Negro and white voters will be part of a many-sided struggle against the forces responsible for the lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till last August.

The move has wide backing. The Los Angeles branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for example, has addressed to each Congressman from California a demand that he support the challenge to the seating of the Mississippi members of the U. S. Congress.

★

THE HOUSE of Representatives has the power to deprive the Mississippi Congressmen of their seats by virtue of two articles in the Constitution. Article 1, Section 5, states that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

It was on the basis of this provision that the House and Senate refused to seat members elected from the Southern states during the three-year period of reaction that followed the Civil War. The ex-slaveholders, as part of their effort to undo the Northern victory, sent to the House and Senate in December 1865 the vice-president of the Confederacy, four Confederate generals, five Confederate colonels, six Confederate cabinet officers and 58 members of the Confederate Congress. The U. S. House and Senate, realizing that the revolution achieved in four years of battle might be brazenly undone in the legislative halls, that the decisions of the war were being impudently reversed in the South, promptly sent these would-be Senators and Congressmen back to their homes.

It soon became apparent that unless the basis of apportionment for members of the U. S. House was altered, the Southern states would actually gain Congressional representation, at the very time when violence against the newly freed slaves was at its height. Throughout the era of slavery, Congressmen had been apportioned according to the infamous "three-fifths" clause of the Constitution; all free persons and three-fifths of the slaves were counted in determining the number of members to be seated. This was, of course, an enormous advantage for the pro-slavery forces; and the more slaves a state had, the greater was its national representation.

★

WITH THE abolition of slavery the three-fifths clause became

(Continued on Page 2)

Assignment U.S.A.

When the Rains Came

By JOSEPH NORTH

THERE was something medieval in the cry of the village fathers who went up and down the dark rain-swept streets of our town all day and all night until midnight. "Attention all citizens," a sepulchral voice cried, "drink no water, drink no water, drink no water."

The citizenry was grateful for the Mayor's proclamation that warned of danger, the peril of typhoid fever, brought on by the floodwaters that broke into our town's drinking supply. Forewarned is forearmed, and the Mayor advised all citizens to boil their water at least five minutes before drinking. But the rains continued to fall, and by morning, all our water supply was cut off.

Listening to the announcement you recalled what you had read of the Middle Ages when the town crier ran through the streets crying the plague has struck, the plague has struck. Though the announcement came to us on a loudspeaker mounted on a truck—and later by radio—the genius of Henry Ford and Marconi could not overcome the connotations of the medieval cry.

I pondered ruefully on the several long drinks of water I had unpredictably taken in the hours immediately preceding the mayor's proclamation. And further, I wondered, suddenly greatly disturbed, whether my children and my townsfolk would escape the ravages of a plague, a plague, I insist, which, should it come, need never have happened.

★

OURS is a region of abrupt wooden hills and swift streams that flow to that eastern Father of Waters, the mighty Hudson; nearby are giant dams where billions of gallons are pent up to satisfy the needs of the world metropolis forty odd miles away. The freshets and brooks grow angry during the rains and go galloping down the hillsides like gentle colts suddenly transformed into wild warhorses. Rains fill the reservoirs which, in ordinary times, seem capable of holding oceans. But water, usually so docile and serene, can become a fiend, as the nation has recently learned again.

Some 50 persons are dead or missing in the mud of the aftermath of the recent rains that came unannounced, untagged by the ludicrous custom of pinning woman's names to natural calamities. The anonymous holocaust taught us again that we are still, as a nation, unprepared for the seasonal calamities whose worst atrocities we can forfend, and that is the point of my piece. To come down with plague is a disconcerting thought, inded, but consternation is multiplied when you know it could have been avoided.

★

YOUR ANGER rises when you recall that during the recent Diane floods some highly-placed but antedeluvian engineers belittled the ravages by describing that calamity as "a "once-in-500-years freak." Nature laughed at that contention within a matter of two months.

The very areas where the disaster struck during the time of Diana—most notably the state of Connecticut, the cities of Danbury, Waterbury, Winston, felt that eery sensation that people feel when they say here is where I came in.

Again homes were torn from the moorings, again families took to the highlands, or huddled in schoolhouses and churches; again fathers hunted desperately for families from which they were separated; again men and women and children died needlessly in remorseless waters.

What burns me in this time of floods is the knowledge that our Congress, inspired by the late FDR, passed a Federal Flood Control Act, in 1936, to construct great reservoir dams in the big river valleys and to mitigate the effects of floods.

A good beginning was made and the beneficent results are ascertainable. A Corps of Army Engineers was set to work, able men according to most reports, but when you consider the stingy sums of money which they get to carry on you are horrified in this day and age when astronomical sums go to the con-

(Continued on Page 12)

Tennessee Tops Our $$ Drive, Percentagewise

The Tennessee Waltz is the top tune of our Fund Drive hit parade this week. That southern state leads the "Big Ten," having gone over the percentage estimated by reader groups, for our $64,000 fund drive. Following Tennessee's 104 percent comes Missouri in second place with a smart 87 percent. That would be another waltz, wouldn't it—the Missouri Waltz, though we are reasonably confident Harry Truman did not help the Show Me State reach that figure. In third place, comes the East Pennsylvania Polka, at 57 percent of its goal. This area, mainly the city of Philadelphia, did exceptionally well in the circulation campaign, going over the top for the first time in five years, and still expect to do same with the fund drive.

Here are the standings of the first ten areas by percentage,

AREA	PERCENTAGE
1—Tennessee	104%
2—Missouri	87
3—East Pennsylvania	57
4—Montana	47
5—New England	40
6—Wisconsin	29
7—Illinois	23
8—Illinois	23
9—Michigan	22
10—New Jersey	19

As of Tuesday, we had received $2,880.35, which brought our total so far to $16,361.76.

Helping Missouri's quota was a meeting on Geneva with our foreign editor Joseph Clark, who gave an eye witness account of the Big Four meeting there, and a preview of the Foreign Ministers Conference which he will also cover for the Worker starting next week. $205 was collected for the fund drive, and a similar meeting in Chicago produced $132.

Other highlights of the week included $100 brought to our office by a group of progressive Brooklyn painters. A letter from Chicago with a contribution had the following to say: "I'm broke—but you are broke—so for the dearest, the greatest and most courageous paper in the land and for Emmett Till, martyred son of the Negro people, here is a small $10. From my heart, your paper must live to see that Emmett Till did not die in vain."

There were various other amounts in appreciation of different Worker writers. If you haven't sent any money yet, please send something, whatever you can afford, because we really need it to keep punching, and are not crying wolf.

Rush your contributions NOW to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

inside THE WORKER

★

New Castle Strikers Standing Firm See Page 4

Say PC Sets Pattern For Union Busting See Page 13

Court to Review Smith Act Case See Page 2

Act to Stay Deportation of Claudia Jones See Page 2

State Dep't Uneasy At Policy 'Slippages' See Page 5

Terror in South Can Till Trial Be Re-opened? See Page 3

Memphis Plans Another Scottsboro See Page 3

TILL RESOLUTION AT ILLINOIS AFL

A resolution calling for federal intervention in Mississippi to bring to justice the murderers of Emmett Till, was not, as reported erroneously in earlier stories, referred to the executive board, but had been passed by the convention of Illinois Federation of Labor.

What the Fourteenth Amendment Says . . . .

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State."—U. S. Constitution, 14th Amendment, Section 2.

90 Years Struggle to Enforce 14th Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

obsolete and—strangely enough—the number of white-supremacist representatives in the House actually increased. For now not only three-fifths, but the entire Negro population was counted in the apportionment. This would have been an advantage for democracy and progress, had not the former slaveholders begun, immediately upon the end of the Civil War, a reign of terror that, among other things, prevented Negro suffrage and Negro representation. This reign of terror lasted for three years, until the beginning of the era of Radical Reconstruction.

It was in the effort to secure permanently the gains of the Civil War that the 14th Amendment was passed. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States," the first section of the Amendment declared, "and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The second section of the Amendment was the subject of heated debate in Congress and the nation. Thaddeus Stevens, leader of the Radical Republican forces and a member of Congress proposed to make voters, not population, the basis of House representation. Had this proposal been adopted, it would have speeded the enfranchisement of the Negro people and hastened the advent of woman suffrage; it would have furthered the struggle for the ballot for some who lack it still: the youth, the Indians on reservations, the migratory workers, the poor whites of the South.

★

BUT Stevens' proposal failed, and a compromise section was worked into the 14th Amendment—a partial victory for progress, and one which can be of enormous use today in the fight against white supremacy. This second section of the 14th Amendment, although continuing apportionment according to population, provided for a decrease in representation whenever citizens are unjustly deprived of the right to vote. The section reads in part:

"When the right to vote at any election for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, **the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens 21 years of age in such State.**" (Our emphasis.—E.L.)

There was then, and there can be today, no doubt about the intent of Congress in proposing, and the States in ratifying, this amendment. Speaking on the floor of Congress on the amendment's second section, Representative Sloan declared in 1866:

"The object is to narrow the basis of representation as the number of those who exercise political rights in the States is narrowed, and to widen the basis of representation as the number of those who are enfranchised is widened. That is clearly the object of all propositions made, and the avowed purpose of all who advocate them. Let us, then, say so directly, and so put the provision into the Constitution that no device, no ingenuity, can evade or defeat its practical effect. Then every State must make its system of elective franchise as broad as the political power which it desires to exercise in the government."

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, composed of members of both House and Senate, reported:

"Your committee came to the conclusion that political power should be possessed in all the States exactly in the proportion as the right of suffrage should be granted without distinction of color or race."

★

THIS Amendment to the Constitution, ratified by all Northern and 12 Southern States, was declared in effect in 1868. In that year began the all-too-brief

(Continued on Page 13)

REP. DIGGS

Support for Rep. Diggs Plan Mounting Daily

By ABNER W. BERRY

MASS PRESSURE against racist "justice" in Mississippi continued to build last week, following the acquittal a month ago of two white men charged with the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till.

Two demands received concentrated attention in mass meetings and conferences where the Till case was discussed: (1) action by the Department of Justice and (2) congressional action against seating the Mississippi delegation.

Rep. Charles S. Diggs (D-Mich) a native of Mississippi, addressing a Philadelphia audience reiterated his pledge to challenge the right of Mississippi Congressmen to seats as long as that state disfranchised Negro citizens. Rep. Diggs' proposals got the almost universal approval of the Negro press, as expressed in editorials during the past two weeks. Typical of the attitude of Negro editors was an editorial in the Pittsburgh Courier, a Republican paper, Oct. 8. The Courier declared, in part:

"The thing the South, including Mississippi, fears most is any reduction of its Congressional representation, which has enabled it to play so large a part in determining the policies of this nation throughout its history."

★

A YOUTH rally to protest the Till murder case held last Sunday in Abyssinia Baptist Church heard Rep. Adam C. Powell, who is also pastor of the church, urge a "march to their congressman" to demand action on the Till case when Congress opens. In last week's labor rally, Rep. Powell had proposed a "march on Washington" to back up demands for refusing seats to Mississippi representatives and for civil rights legislation."

From Vatican City, the Pope's newspaper, Osservatore Romano, cited the unpunished murder of Till as a "particularly bad example" of the "crimes of racism in the U.S." The paper called on U. S. Catholics to help "remove this 'color smudge' from the world fame of the fine and generous civilization of that great nation." The duty of Catholics to oppose this racism, the paper held, "is imposed on them, with all means available, by their religion and by their patriotism."

Despite protests throughout the world and the demands for Department of Justice action, U. S. Attorney General Brownell said in a New York speech Sunday night before the Interfaith Movement, Inc., that it was the "individual" duty of citizens to stop practices "odius to a free nation." Brownell did not mention the Till case, but implied that all such cases are properly in the jurisdiction of states. Brownell also asserted that there was little chance of federal laws stopping discrimination unless the peopel were "educated" and persuaded to obey them.

★

BUT on Monday, Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of the slain young Negro, addressed 9,600 persons in Washington's Uline arena who demanded that the Department of Justice investigate conditions in Mississippi. The rally also urged Sen. Thomas Hennings (D-Mo) to call Mrs. Bradley before his subcommittee on constitutional rights.

Mrs. Bradley told reporters in Washington that she hoped to get an interview with some officials in the White House while in Washington. Mrs. Bradley seemed nonplussed at the fact that all pleas from masses of American citizens and Chicago officials for White House and government aid in pressing the fight against Mississippi racism had gone unanswered.

Calif. 14 to Get High Court Hearing

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT agreed on Monday to review the Smith Act convictions of 14 Californians. It was the first time the high court has agreed to hear the appeal in a Smith Act case since its original decision of June, 1951, upholding the constitutionality of the law and the conviction of 11 national Communist leaders. It refused to review the conviction in the Baltimore and the second Foley Sq. case.

On the same day the Supreme Court granted a group of 360 prominent Americans, including Pat McNamara (D-Mich) the right to file a "friend of the court" brief attacking the constitutionality of the 1950 McCarran Internal Security Law. This law is now before the high court on an appeal by the Communist Party.

In San Francisco the Daily People's World, two of whose editors are among the 14 Smith Act defendants, greeted the court's decision to review the California case as "good reason to rejoice."

"Here is a victory to cheer about," PW said editorially, "a victory for the democratic rights of freedom of press and speech which were exercised by our editors and other Smith Act victims and constituted their only crime.

"Here is evidence that the Geneva spirit is being reflected at home, that the thawing of the cold war abroad make it possible to end the cold war against the Constitutional liberties of the American people. Here is evidence that we can win still bigger and more decisive victories, that the pressure of the American people can force full restoration of the Bill of Rights."

★

THE 14 California defendants were arrested on July 26, 1951, and the trial, which consumed six months in 1952, ended with the conviction of all. U. S. District Judge William C. Mathes, who tried the case, imposed maximum sentence on all defendants—

(Continued on Page 13)

Negro Woman Leader Slated for Release October 23

Seek to Halt Deportation of Claudia Jones

AN INJUNCTION seeking to halt Attorney General Herbert Brownell's deportation of Claudia Jones has been filed in the Federal District Court of Washington, D. C. Miss Jones, who completes a one-year Smith Act jail sentence on Sunday, October 23, is scheduled upon her release to be turned over to agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for deportation.

Despite the fact that she suffered a serious heart ailment which has become aggravated by her imprisonment, Brownell has turned down repeated requests that she be permitted time to restore her health before further action is taken against her.

In seeking the injunction, attorneys for Miss Jones hope that she will win the opportunity to be hospitalized for examination and determination of the status of her health.

It has been pointed out that in the event of deportation to her native British West Indies, medical and recuperative facilities she needs may not be readily available.

But of even more concern is the fact that she may not be able to withstand the rigors of deportation at this time.

If pending actions in Claudia Jones' behalf are successful in staying her deportation it is expected that she will arrive in New York City on Monday, October 24.

Her schedule would be:

Leave Alderson, West Virginia on C & O train No. 6 at 9:19 p.m. Sunday, October 23 and arrive at Pennsylvania Station in New York City at 10:15 a.m. Monday, October 24. (All times are Daylight Saving.)

THE COMMITTEE for Defense Of Negro Leadership, which has been assisting in Miss Jones' defense has portrayed her threatened deportation as "an act of wanton vindictiveness."

The Committee pointed out that in other cases the Attorney General has not only permitted individuals time for medical attention, but has allotted reasonable time to straighten personal affairs.

"Yet in the case of Claudia Jones," the Committee declared, "a woman who has been already imprisoned for one year and hospitalized three times during that year, the Attorney General refuses even permission for a physical examination by her own physicians.

"This unheard of inhumanity can be viewed only as an act of wanton vindictiveness."

The Committee also warned that when Miss Jones was convicted under the Smith Act not only was she to serve one year but pay a $2,000 fine as well.

Fines must be paid prior to the release of the prisoner. The Committee has urged that friends and associates of Miss Jones make contributions to meet the fine.

Contributions should be sent to Committee for Defense of Negro Leadership, 1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

World of Labor

by George Morris

The GOP Maps Its '56 Strategy for Labor Votes

THE Wall Street Journal, in an interesting analyses supported by an editorial, pointed out recently that the Republican high command "with the sanction of President Eisenhower" has developed a strategy for 1956 of ignoring the leaders and organizations of labor and appealing directly to the "individual worker."

The WSJ's analysis ought to be read and studied by every trade union leader notwithstanding its source because it carries both important information and a much needed warning.

Willard Shelton, editorial writer of Labor's Daily, also political columnist of CIO News, comments on the WSJ's political piece, but he pollyanishly brushes it off and concedes the labor leaders, too, never were able to do more than just appeal to the "individual" members.

It is better to look the facts squarely in the face now than to be sorry on the Wednesday after the first Tuesday in November, 1956.

★

THE Wall Street Journal points to a campaign document issued by the "Senate Republican Policy Committee" which says, "This administration believes each worker is an individual." Taking it for granted that the merged labor movement will give endorsement to the Democrats, with hardly a labor leader openly committed for the GOP, a top Republican spokesman is quoted as saying "our only hope is to appeal directly to the individual worker." It is further suggested that the appeal will be "aimed even more at workers' wives."

The talk is of a "peace and prosperity" appeal with the administration not only to claim credit for policy at Geneva but as well for an expected cut in taxes and concessions on social security, minimum wage, housing construction, school aid and such.

Such being the strategy, the President in his recent Labor Day message deliberately made no mention of organized labor as such and to emphasize further the administration's line of contempt for labor leaders, the President invited a group of businessmen (as always) and not a single labor leader, to spend the Labor Day holiday with him in Denver. We are further told that the GOP plans no more efforts to "appease" labor leaders with appointments, as it tried when Plumber's president Martin Durkin was named (at the suggestion of Cardinal Spellman, we are now told) to the Labor Secretary post.

★

THE WSJ'S analysis observes that Michigan GOP Chairman John Feikens is especially aggressive in pushing for the above strategy. This, apparently explains why he has been pressing for the indictment of the United Automobile Workers on charges of using union funds in support of the senatorial candidate it endorsed. The strategy is not only to ignore the official union machinery but to apply laws, and enact new ones, like Wisconsin's Catlin law, a virtual ban on political action by unions, to limit effective political action by unions.

In its supporting editorial, WSJ recalls how the late Senator Taft carried his campaign in Ohio to the "individual" worker. We recall how he even went into the 100 percent unionized steel plants in his very active campaign. He won the election by the biggest majority ever rolled up by a Senatorial candidate.

★

THE ABOVE facts of life have been often pointed out in the past. But I have yet to see a real answer from someone in authority in the political action machinery of the AFL or CIO. Our labor leaders still talk of a "labor endorsement" as though it was an actual commitment of every union member. The Republicans simply aim to take advantage of the fact that labor leaders in most cases have a very limited political influence among their members.

The truth is that only a small minority of the members are active in the trade unions and not many more are even conscious of the policies and decisions of the handfuls at membership meetings, executive boards or conventions. Our unions are so bureaucratically run that the members see their policies and decisions as something handed

(Continued on Page 10)

New 'Scottsboro' Case Threatens in Memphis

By ABNER W. BERRY

SINCE LAST SEPT 12, one week before the Till murder case trial opened in the Mississippi Delta, Memphis has been preparing "rape" frame-up of six young Negroes which rivals that attempted on the Scottsboro case. And the latest news is that the government, through the FBI, has given Tennessee an assist by arresting a Negro in Chicago recently and holding him for extradition. The FBI, incidentally, showed more alertness and efficiency in aiding an attempted frame-up than has been shown in tracking down witnesses for a Mississippi murder case or the murderers of two Negroes in that state.

The details of the frame-up have been gleaned from clipping from two Memphis daily newspapers — the Commercial Appeal and the Press-Scimitar.

★

THE PRESS-SCIMITAR on Sept. 12 headlined a story "Kidnap-Attack Suspects Are Being Sought." According to the story, a white woman, 36-year-old, not named, had complained to the sheriff's office of Shelby County that she had been dragged from a car at 2:25 a.m. that day and assaulted and raped twice by a group of young Negroes. She said that at the time she was "jerked out" of the car she was on a date with a white male companion to whom the car belonged. The male companion, later identified as Manuel Shaw, the papers report, told police he was driving through a Negro neighborhood when the anonymous Negroes drove up in a "dark gray Ford" and forced him to the curb. Shaw told police he momentarily eluded the offending car only to be chased and caught by the Negroes.

Then, according to the fantastic story spun by Shaw and the still unnamed white woman, she was snatched from the car and taken behind the house in front of which the car stopped—and raped. Shaw, meantime, remaining in his car, was allowed to proceed to a filling station to notify the police. Later in the same pre-dawn the woman went to a police station and told roughly the same story, according to the police.

But the Press-Scimitar in its very first story gave the whole frame-up away with this paragraph (the fourth from the top):

"Police said the woman has a record of disorderly conduct, drunk and soliciting."

★

IT WAS also revealed that both Shaw and the woman had been drinking during most of the evening, preceding the fantastic events they reported. It also came out in press reports that the whole drama as conceived by the complainant and Shaw and strained through a police department which knows well the ways of white supremacy "justice," transpired in a Negro neighborhood.

EMMETT TILL

Within a day's time Memphis police had a "suspect" who had come to the police to claim a "black car" from which the cops had chased three Negroes during their dragnet search. According to the Commercial Appeal of Sept. 14, the investigators were not at all optimistic about their case. It was conveniently forgotten that the "dark gray car" had now been changed to a "black car . . . similar to that described by the complaining witness." But the reasons for the sheriff's pessimism were cited as follows by the Commercial Appeal reporter:

"Investigators for the Shelby County Sheriff's office indicated they were far from any confession at present. They also were saddled with a medical report which did not bear out the complaint on several points."

★

THE MEMPHIS reporter added in his story that the complainant had a police record and had claimed she was "assaulted a total of eight times before she was released."

Three days after this pessimistic report appeared the Commercial Appeal ran a signed story by Roy Jennings under the headline: "4 NEGROES SEIZED IN WOMAN ATTACK." The story, based on the opinions and handouts of Lt. John Carlisle, of the sheriff's office, now claimed that six Negroes were involved, despite the fact that up to now the complainant had mentioned four.

The story told by the police was based, they said, on "confessions." They had "broken" the case with the "confession" extracted from 16-year-old Thurman Coleman, the suspect the sheriff's office had been pessimistic about just three days before. It was alleged by the police that young Coleman implicated five others. Coleman, according to the police, claimed to have been the "look-out," and nothing else, the usual dodge in the police construction of crimes for which they have no solution or for "crimes" which, indeed, were committed in warped minds. The "look-out" is promised a light sentence as a rule in this type of case.

Coleman's "confession" implicated Robert Wright, 15; James Tidwell, 20, and Dennis Mabry, 20, all of whom were immediately arrested and arraigned. But at their arraignment, despite the police claim of "confessions," all four pleaded "not guilty," their case was bound over to the Grand Jury and they were indicted along with two missing defendants on Sept. 30.

★

THE CONNECTION of the six indictments with the Mississippi events was made clear in the police-construction version of the alleged crime. The cops attributed to young Wright the statement that one of the Negroes saw the white woman sitting in a parked car and shouted:

"There's a white woman, let's get her!"

Then after they found there was a man with her, the police version of their reaction puts these words in the mouth of one of them:

"One of our boys whistled at a white woman in Mississippi and they killed him. You had better get going."

This was told to Shaw before he had been hit with fists and bricks, the police version puts it, although this was not alleged when

(Continued on Page 14)

Till Retrial Possible, Attorneys Say

THE ACCUSED lynchers of Emmett Till can be brought to trial a second time, with the possibility of this time securing a conviction for murder, in the opinion of two prominent Detroit lawyers, interviewed by the Michigan Chronicle. While public opinion is outraged by the acquittal of Roy Bryant and J. W. Milam, admitted abductors of the child, legal opinion has generally held that it is impossible under Mississippi law to bring them to trial again on a murder charge in any form.

However, Attorney Basil Brown, legal adviser to Congressman Charles Diggs, of Michigan, who was present at the Sumner trial, believes that sound legal grounds are present for a second murder indictment.

★

BROWN'S theory is based on the belief that evidence and witnesses which would have bolstered the prosecution's case against the accused was ignored, and to some degree, "covered up."

"If . . . Sheriff Strider and Special Investigator Cole and prosecutors Chatham and Smith knew of considerable evidence which would have aided the prosecution's case but which they ignored and to some degree even covered up, then there is the possibility of Federal intervention and the reopening of the case," he declared.

Att'y Brown referred to stories in the Negro press that reporters had to hunt down prosecution witnesses, and that very little effort was made to bring in the witnesses even when officials were informed of their whereabouts.

Such actions, he felt, on the part of Mississippi officials would amount to "action on the part of the state to suppress or conceal evidence."

★

"STATE action which deprives a person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law is prohibited by the Federal constitution."

Brown added, however, that there was no possibility that the state of Mississippi would voluntarily move for a retrial, on these grounds, and that Federal intervention, on the grounds that public officials conspired to violate the Constitution, could be secured only by great public pressure.

A similar belief that there was grounds for Federal intervention to secure a second murder trial was voiced by Attorney Milton R. Henry of Pontiac, legal chairman of the NAACP of that city.

The Till trial, the attorney noted "abounds in error—the matter of suppressed witnesses is notable." Since, he stated, "the state conspired to make the trial a 'sham' and therefore to deprive Emmett Till and those of his class of equal protection of the law, the Federal government is obligated by the civil rights acts to investigate and, upon finding that such is the case, order the state to hold a new trial."

★

ATTORNEY Henry cited a legal precedent in which state had appealed from the jury verdict in a murder trial, in Palko vs. Connecticut.

"In this case the Supreme Court ruled, in effect, that the people cannot be bound by a mock trial but only by a trial which is a trial in fact, a trial according to our views as to due process of law."

It is the obligation of the Federal government, under civil rights laws, he asserted, to act when state officials fail to protect Constitutional rights. Legally, he noted, Emmett Till, though dead, still possesses the same Constitutional rights as he did when alive, and the Federal government has the same obligation to protect them, just as property rights are protected.

"The government is not impotent in this matter—Brownell has all the legal authority he needs, if he cares to use it," said Henry. He also urged that public pressure be used to force some action from the Department of Justice in the lynching.

★

STILL another attorney, quoted in the **Chronicle** article John W. Roxborough II, chairman of the Michigan NAACP legal committee, pointed out that Mississippi has two statutes covering the crime committed—one providing a death penalty on conviction, the other a 10 year penalty. After acquittal on one charge, he also felt that there would be a greater possibility of securing a conviction under the 10-year statute.

The fourth attorney interviewed, Judge Nathan J. Kaufman, former Wayne County assistant prosecutor, felt that the "double jeopardy" clause of the Constitution shields Bryant and Milam from a second murder trial. He added his opinion that in future Mississippi trials the system of jury system should be successfully attacked.

"A man is supposed to be tried by a jury of his peers . . . with Negroes excluded from Mississippi jury panels, there could be, in my opinion, no jury of peers."

New Castle Strikers Stand Firm Despite Martial Law

By CARL HIRSCH NEW CASTLE, Indiana

THE BIG NEWS last week from New Castle, Indiana—hardly mentioned in the press reports of the highly-publicized labor dispute here—was that the strike was unbroken. Three weeks of martial law had wrought many changes in this lively industrial town. but it had not restored the output of piston rings at the Perfect Circle plant here.

On the southeast edge of town, the old PC foundry was quiet, flanked by more military "protection" than the U.S. mint. A UAW-CIO picket, one of five, kept a tally sheet as a trickle of people made their way into the plant in the early morning. He had listed the foremen, supervisors, office workers going through the picket line. But the tally of production workers had stopped at 30.

"About one out of ten," he said, "and that's all they'll get if they keep this plant open until the year 2000."

This stubborn fact, plus a series of other favorable developments, this week brought courage to the 300 striking PC workers here and to the hundreds of others who have struck Perfect Circle's operations in nearby Hagerstown and Richmond, Indiana.

★

THE NEW developments were these:

Auto workers in many areas throughout the country were clamping a tight boycott on the use of Perfect Circle rings in the assembly of autos.

Protests across this state and across the U. S. were making the Perfect Circle situation "a political hot potato," tied as it was to armed strikebreaking by a Republican mayor in the town of New Castle, by a Republican governor who called out the National Guard, by a Republican Administration which had the head of this union-busting company, Lothair Teetor, sitting in the Eisenhower cabinet as assistant secretary of commerce.

Specific opposition from labor, taxpayers, merchants, the families of guardsmen has made it difficult for Indiana Gov George Craig to continue maintaining martial law over this section of Indiana. In fact, this week about half of the militia was withdrawn. In the squat tan-brick headquarters of UAW-CIO here in New Castle, the workers were conducting an efficient strike operation.

Over a hamburger and coffee, one Local 370 leader explained: "We're going to hold tight on our end. But we feel that this strike has now taken on national proportions and we are asking the whole labor movement to get behind us in a fight where we're taking on big business and the Cadillac Cabinet."

★

THE ACCURACY of his statement was borne out this week by articles in the major financial and industrial journals which highlighted the New Castle strike as a test run for anti-union employers. Business Week linked the Perfect Circle strike with the strike at the Kohler plant in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, as parts of a single anti-labor pattern.

Another magazine U. S. News and World Report, outlined the union-busting formula at Perfect Circle—the formation of a company union at three plants, the securing of anti-picketing court injunctions, the arming of the scabs by the company and the subsequent shooting of pickets, the calling of the National Guard to escort the strikebreakers.

Last week, the company added one more component—the full-page ad appeal to the public, running in scores of newspapers across the country.

This slick ad-writing job bore the trademark of the public relations firm of Lee and Selvage, the same firm which was hired to conduct a similar anti-union campaign by the Kohler Co.

Slurring over the truth, the Perfect Circle ad wound up with the plea that "the company does not feel it proper to continue negotiations with a union representing only a minority of employes."

★

THIS has been the company's pretext for strikeberaking—its charge that the UAW-CIO does not represent the majority of workers in the three Richmond and Hagerstown plants.

There will be an NLRB election next month in which the company is trying to decertify the UAW-CIO. However, even by pro-employer Taft-Hartley standards, the union now is within the law in demanding that the company bargain for all plants.

As of now, the UAW-CIO has been and remains the official bargaining agent in all of the struck plants.

The Perfect Circle strike this week was being actively supported by workers throughout the U.S. who see the employer-government gang up against the PC workers as one of the main reasons why labor is now finalizing an historic merger.

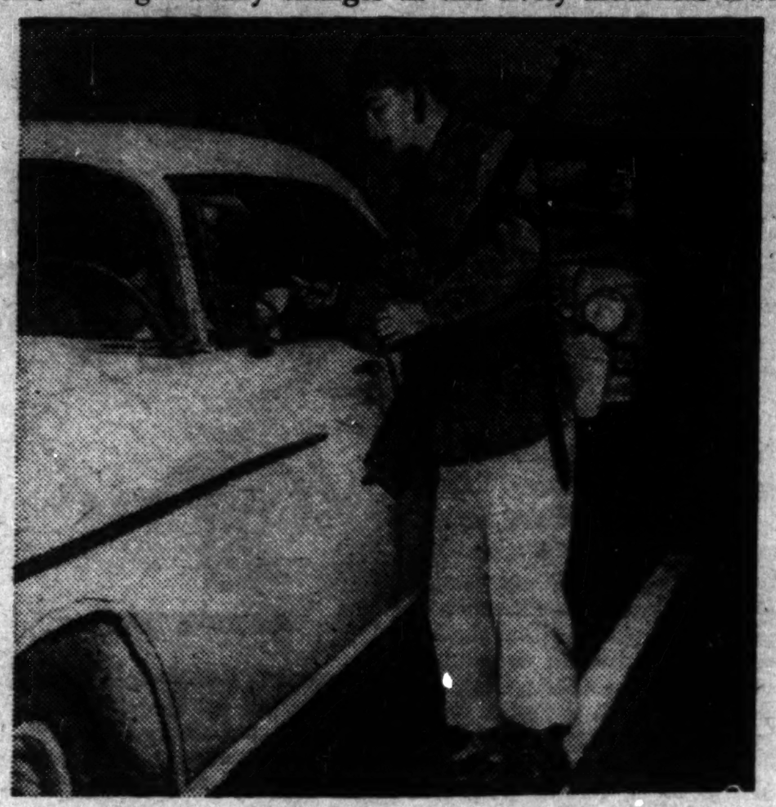
Special interest centers in the UAW-CIO plants, in the hundreds of similar auto industry supplier plants strung out across the midwest from the Detroit hub. Like at Perfect Circle, many of the workers in these plants are still fighting for the UAW-CIO 1955 contract pattern.

★

HERE in Indiana, the PC workers are part of a vigoorus labor tradition. Going back to Eugene Debs and to the 1935 Terre Haute general strike, there is a record of high labor solidarity in this state.

Back in 1937, the Little Steel strike was fought up in Indiana's Calumet area to the northwest. Many PC workers recalled that the Republic Steel pickets were fired on, and ten of them killed. It is not easy to forget that here, as strikebreaking armed troops patrol the town, and particularly after the shooting of strikers here on Oct. 5.

Workers here also remember about Republic Steel's Tom Girdler, who vowed to "go back to hoeing" potatoes rather than give in to the union. What especially recalled Girdler's words was a statement last week by the head of the Perfect Circle company to the effect that "We will never have a union shop as long as I am here."



"Pass Scab." National guardsman okays car carrying scabs pass piketline into struck Perfect Circle plant in New Castle, Ind.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Scabs in Alabama Lumber Strike
• Telephone Workers Picket •

REPORTS that scabs were being used to operate the W. T. Smith lumber mills in Greenville and Chapman, Ala., brought new tension to this strike-bound area.

Picketlines of the 500 International Woodworkers (CIO) members were reinforced; dynamite blasts went off on the lawns of the homes of company president Floyd McGowin and plant supervisor Frank Palmer. Three strikers were arrested Oct. 12 for allegedly throwing rocks at a company truck. To muddy things further, the Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser ran a series of front-page stories building up an "atmosphere of terror" and hinting at communistic influence in the strike—even though the president of the striking local is a Church of God minister.

★

TELEPHONE workers, members of the CIO communications workers picketed the plants of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. last week barefooted and barelegged. "This is the best we can do on $47.50 a week," their picket signs said. About 22,000 are on strike.

★

BUFFALO, N. Y., saw two strikes settled last week. A 13 cent across the board pay increase ended a 27-day strike by members of the CIO United Steelworkers against the Lake Engineering Co. USW also ended a 3-day strike against ACF industries with a 19 cent hourly package for 800 employees.

★

CIO UNITED AUTO Workers in Sheboygan, Wisc., called on State attorney general Vernon Thompson to prosecute Kohler Village cops for illegally stockpiling machineguns and other weapons. Village police had failed to register their three machine guns as required by law, said UAW.

★

THE AMERICAN economy will get into serious trouble if leaders brush away problems created by automation, CIO president Walter Reuther told the joint congressional committee on the economic report. A Ford engine block which formerly took nine hours to make, Reuther said, is now machined automatically in 14 minutes without a human hand touching it.

★

THE TAFT-HARTLEY Act was praised last week by NLRB general counsel Theophil Kammholz as an emancipation act for the individual worker.

★

ABOUT 450 government jobs will be eliminated during the next 18 months by the installation of high speed electronic check-processing machines in Washington agencies, it was announced last week.

Flood Victims Need More Than Sympathy

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

REACHED by telephone Wednesday, Rev. Julian Taylor, president of the Ansonia, Conn., chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, commented on the wire from President Eisenhower to governors of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.

"The President extends his deepest sympathy to the people . . . who have suffered so grievously from these floods in such rapid succession," it read in part.

Said Rev. Taylor: "We need mo rethan sympathy."

In Ansonia, one of the industrial towns of Connecticut twice flooded in eight weeks, "practically the same group of people, predominantly Negro, who had been evacuated Aug. 19 were again evacuated," he said.

What they need is not sympathy but low-cost public housing. "We have been fighting for it for seven or eight years," said the Negro minister. "We have none at all. The money was allocated for it. It became a political issue, and was decided on the racial issue. Sites were selected only to be rezoned to keep the project out."

As a result, some of the Negro workers made homeless in the August flood whose homes had to be destroyed as uninhabitable, were moved into 41 units of a housing project in New Haven. Others finally had moved back to their homes, redecorated and painted, only to see them flooded again.

"One of our big needs here is Negro representation in the city government. There never has been a Negro official in Ansonia," said Rev. Taylor.

★

WEEKEND floods in seven Northeastern states resulted from swollen streams, rivers and lakes after an "extra-tropical cyclone" gathered over the Carolinas and wound upward over a path which coincided in many parts with that of Diane.

In an arc stretching unevenly from Pennsylvania to Massachusetts, three days of new rains claimed 42 lives and caused an estimated half billion dollars' damage.

As in the Aug. 19 flash floods in Hurricane Diane's trail, Connecticut and its massed industries lying along the Naugatuck, Housatonic and Mad rivers was most badly hit.

Not only Connecticut's brass industry but the homes of the working class and the Negro people are concentrated near the rivers. Many workers found themselves jobless for a second time, or with another major job of cleanup just as plants were getting into production. The only reason more workers were not homeless for a second time is that their homes had been washed downstream, or their remains torn down.

In the first week after the August flood 27,000 Connecticut workers filed new initial claims for unemployment insurance. Ansonia's jumped percentagewise 100 percent.

Before the new floods, unemployment over the state in flood-damaged plants had dropped to a low of 2,722 among the 48 firms affected, normally employing 17,379. Earlier, when the state had 7,800 still unemployed, Ansonia's nine reporting firms had the heaviest load of unemployed, damage had been so great.

Just before the recent flood, 400 members of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, which has contracts at Ansonia, Torrington, and Thomaston, still were out of work in Ansonia alone. And few of those working were on production.

Union offices said the company, badly flooded but not so badly damaged as previously, now faced another cleanup job. Early in the day power still was cut off at ABC, and only a few hundred workers, mostly in maintenance, were employed in the backbreaking task of again clearing out the silt, mud and smelly debris of the river.

★

IN TORRINGTON President Joseph Santolin of Brass Workers Local 455 said the last flood caused no damage at the big ABC plant, so badly damaged Aug. 19, that "eight or nine hundred are working and just about all are on production." But, he said housing is still unsolved for many, and "there is need for low-cost housing in Torrington."

In Waterbury, a recent issue of the paper of UAW Local 1251, pointed out that "flood-hit firms such as ABC have very bright prospects for post-flood assistance—including tax relief; long-term, low-interest loans; and the promise of increased government contracts." Employes, it said, "do not have such relief to fall back on."

President Ralph Daddesio of the Scovill local of UAW, asked about the coming special session of the Connecticut legislature, said there was need for moderate-income housing, but that "the biggest demand is for low-rent housing to come from the Federal government." He declared labor "definitely will demand" it when Congress reconvenes.

He criticized the Red Cross procedure of instituting a means test for all recipients, saying "they ask almost as many questions as Welfare," and comparing it to Salvation Army, which asked none.

★

IRVING DICHTER, international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, with contracts in ABC plants in Ansonia, Torrington and Thomaston, said low-cost housing was needed for years in Naugatuck, Seymour and Ansonia especially.

Soon after the Aug. 19 flood the Mine, Mill sent a letter to President Eisenhower, with a copy to Gov. Ribicoff and a covering letter asking unemployment compensation be doubled for flood relief victims.

100, Including Weir, Ask Ike Uphold Geneva Spirit

By United Press

President Eisenhower was urged by more than 100 prominent Americans last week to see that the "Spirit of Geneva" prevails at the forthcoming Big Four foreign ministers conference opening in Geneva Oct. 17. Among those signing the letter were Ernest T. Weir, president of the National Steel Corporation, Mrs. Mildred Scott Olmstead of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and James P. Warburg.

"We do not advocate giving up realistic positions without a balance of commitments on both sides," the letter to the President said. "But we would profit from a realistic approach, free of the assumption that the Soviet leaders are always wrong and we are always right. Let us reaffirm the give and take spirit of Geneva so we may all live and let live."

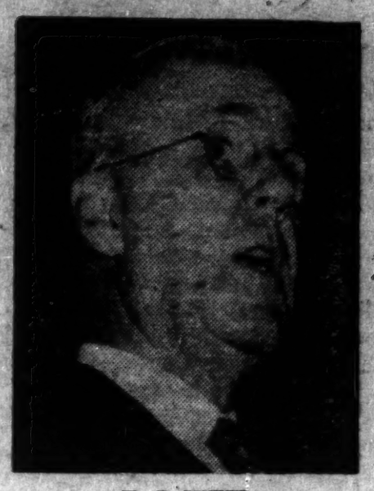
The sponsors of the letter said that Eisenhower's "unfortunate illness has cast a shadow over the prospects of continuing the progress that was made at the Summit Conference in July. The letter said, "Mr. President, we pray for your speedy full recovery."

The letter expressed concern "over press reports emanating from spokesmen" of the Eisenhower Administration "which seek to put a brake on the spirit of Geneva." It said "the reversion to inflexible attitudes, characteristic of the pre - Geneva period, establishing pre-conditions to negotiations can lead either to a breakdown in direct discussion or embarrassment and loss of face."

"Since it is very improbable that there will be a total surrender by either side on the question of German unification, we urge the consideration of compromise alternatives which will take into account the legitimate security needs of all nations involved."

The letter proposed also that "concrete steps be taken to open trade on the vast scale needed by all countries both East and West . . ." and that "no effort be spared to further consider the strengthening of the United Nations through expanding its membership to include universal participation, granting a seat to all stable legitimate governments and using its good offices as a vehicle for negotiation between states where possible.

"Only the continued process of bargaining around the table in a frank exchange of views without threats of the use of force will insure a peaceful road for the future based on an honest desire to live and let live."



E. I. WEIR

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

• Cleric Forced to Flee
• Michigan Gets FEPC

A LAKE CITY, South Carolina clergyman, the Rev. J. A. DeLaine, a leader in the fight to end segregated schools in his state, has been forced to flee for his life. Florence County, S. C., has a warrant out for the arrest of the pastor who is credited with leading the Clarendon County school fight which led to the Supreme Court desegregation decision. Two weeks ago, his church was burned to the ground, and he has received numerous notes threatening his life, the last one giving him ten days to leave.

★

CATHOLIC CHURCH services in Jesuit Bend, New Orleans, were suspended by Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel after five white men prevented a Negro priest from saying mass in St. Cecilia's mission. The priest, Father Gerald Lewis of Bay St. Louis, Miss., arriving in the town was met by a sheriff and four white men who turned him away. An editorial in the newspaper of the Vatican in Rome, assailed the action of the men and praised the Archshop's handling of the incident.

★

THE NEW Michigan FEPC Act became a law effective October 14, making this the 15th state with a fair employment practices act. Dr. Louis Friedland of Wayne University was appointed FEPC director. The act has enforcement powers through injunctions secured in the courts.

★

APPEALS were made to Gov. Harriman to prevent the extradition of two Dixie chain-gang fugitives who sought protection in New York. Willie Morgan of Westchester County fled South Carolina after serving 18 months of a 8 to 16 year chain-gang term, imposed for a minor offense, commited at the age of 16. A petition bearing 3,500 signatures collected by the American Labor Party was submitted to Gov. Harriman on behalf of Willie Reid, who fled similar torture in Florida. The NAACP has secured attorneys for both men.

★

GENERAL ELECTRIC and other large corporations are practicing widespread discrimination against Negro workers, patricularly in the South, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, charged in a letter to Vice President Nixon, who is chairman of the Government Committee on Contract Compliance. Similar charges were sent to the NAACP, AFL and CIO, citing the jimcrow companies. The UE urged strong action by labor and Negro organizations in pressing government action to end bias by companies which hold federal contracts.

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

• Hyun and Walker Cases Before Supreme Court

THE U.S. SUPREME Court agreed to review two celebrated West Coast cases. One is the case of architect David Hyun, son of a South Korean Methodist minister, who was first arrested for deportation in October, 1950. The court will hear arguments of Hyun's lawyers and the American Civil Liberties Union, California branch, that the young man was denied due process in the proceedings. The defense has pointed out that deportation of Hyun to South Korea means torture and possible death under the Rhee regime.

★

INVOLVED in the case of Doris Walker, former union president, is the question of the job rights of Communists in private industry and as union members. Mrs. Doris Walker, former president of the union at Cutter laboratories, was fired during a 1949 union dispute. The firm argued, despite union protests, that Mrs. Walker was a Communist and her employment therefore, was a security hazard. The CIO union argued that the right of Communists or any one so called to live and eat is at stake. The state court upheld the firm. The AFL has filed a "friend of the court" brief, supporting Mrs. Walker.

★

A McCARTHYITE magazine, entitled the National Review is being launched Nov. 2, to be run by William F. Buckley, Jr., author of the books "McCarthy and His Enemies" and "God and Man at Yale." Backing the venture are extreme rightwingers. among them Gen. Albert Weyedemeyer and Ralph de Toledano, an associate editor of Newsweek and biographer of Vice President Nixon. De Toledano's book on Nixon will be off the press in spring and highlights Nixon's role in the Alger Hiss case.

★

REFUSAL of the Federal court to reduce the $35,000 bail set for Max Weiss in Chicago, is being appealed, the Communist leader's attorneys announced. Weiss has been in Cook County jail for four weeks, following his arrest under the "membership" clause of the Smith Act. His lawyers argued before Judge William Campbell that Weiss was under the highest bail of any prisoner on the docket, even though other cases involved offenses carrying penalties up to 20 years.

State Dept. Uneasy About Foreign Affairs 'Slippage'

By JAMES S. ALLEN

With the Geneva meeting of foreign ministers opening next Wednesday, there was much talk of a sense of uneasiness and pessimism in Washington. Official circles, notably the State Department, were depicted as deeply disturbed by the trend in world affairs. They were said to be acutely embarrassed by events, and one commentator spoke of a "serious slippage" in our foreign policy.

This mood was quite vividly described by James Reston in a recent Washington dispatch. In some respects, Reston may be considered a more faithful spokesman for the State Department than the usual "official source" cited in stories from the capital. In his slanted essays from the Geneva conference of the Big Four last July, he gave a sympathetic view of John Foster Dulles' view that Geneva changed nothing. And it may be said that this remained the State Department position in face of the imposing march of events that showed the rest of the world thought differently.

★

NOW, it seems, official foreign policy circles are awakening to the fact that during the past few months they have wandered ever further into dreamland.

In a somber and retrospective review of recent events in the New York Times (Oct. 10, 1955), Reston came to the reluctant conclusion that Washington has seriously underestimated the spirit of Geneva and of the Asian-African conference at Bandung last April.

The evidence he arrays in support of this charge is really impressive. On the score of Geneva, he cited establishment of diplomatic relations between Bonn and Moscow, the trend in Europe toward a reduction in armed forces, the drift of Yugoslavia from the NATO bloc and her more friendly attitude to the Soviet Union. Apparently, the "spirit" of Geneva is thus embodied in rather practical steps toward coexistence, and Reston might have recalled other steps of a similar nature which prepared the way for Geneva. To top it all, he must admit, the idea of coexistence is taking hold and winning new adherents for a world settlement.

All this is viewed with a dour and negative spirit in Washington, according to Reston, as a defeat for United States policy. Who is Reston talking of or for? If we are not mistaken, President Eisenhower committed our country at Geneva to the very policy now taking shape worldwide. It is strange that every victory for the idea of a durable peace should be considered a defeat for the "West," and particularly for the United States, when this is also our proclaimed world policy. Is the State Department, then, together with people like Nixon in the Administration and Congress, trying to subvert that policy by continuing the cold war? Is it not a shocking admission that this is the case when every step toward peace is viewed with alarm?

★

WHEN it comes to Bandung, Reston fairly wrings his hands. It appears that a few well-chosen anti-Communist words spoken at the Bandung conference by some friends of Dulles, at that time hailed as a sign of victory, were not enough to turn the tide of colonial liberation. Chou En-lai did not seem to mind them very much, standing on the solid ground of the common anti-imperialist and peace aims of the participating countries of Asia and Africa. These aims were the "sticks and stones" of the Bandung conference, and words could not hurt them.

At any rate, as austere statesmen in our capital now see it, the Bandung spirit is proving to be more of an unpleasant reality than a bad dream. Here, too, Reston comes up with impressive evidence. He cites as very disturbing the growing inner weaknesses of Chiang Kai-shek's outfit on Formosa (which he attributes to Communist "subversion"), and the drift of Middle Eastern countries away from the NATO powers toward a neutral position (which he attributes to "intervention" by the Communists in the Arab countries).

Reston blushes with embarrassment when he relates how the spirit of Bandung is dramatized at the current session of the UN General Assembly by the common anti-colonial policy followed by the Asian-African countries (joined, he might have added, by some Latin American countries).

Why the embarrassment? Why should the United States find itself in a dilemna on the colonial issue, as Reston says. The reason, of course, is quite obvious: The United States, despite its various anti-colonial pretenses and the deep anti-colonial sentiments among Americans, has consistently supported the colonial powers against the peoples seeking freedom. Whether it be France in Morocco and Algeria, Holland in Indonesia, or Britain in Cyprus and Kenya, the United States has thrown its support to the colonial powers.

★

THE DILEMMA is created by the fact that with every pro-colonial act on the part of the United States, usually justified by the alleged need to maintaining the NATO alliance, the peoples of the colonial world turn increasingly against the United States — and the NATO alliance. And not only the colonial peoples, for nations without colonies or colonial ambitions now within NATO, are increasingly inclined to follow a neutralist policy. The Bandung spirit, we see, has repercussions far and wide, for it is the reflection of a very real and significant thing—the shattering of the entire system of imperialist colonialism, which

(Continued on Page 13)

Illinois AFL Convention Hails Peace Gains at Geneva

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—The Illinois State Federation of Labor, holding its 73rd annual convention here, voted unanimously to commend President Eisenhower for his efforts on behalf of peace at Geneva and urged that the U.S. representatives continue negotiations "on every possible level . . . in order to resolve the conflicts between east and west." The resolution adopted by 1,700 delegates called on all local unions "to concern themselves with the great issue of peace."

What I Found in the Soviet Trade Unions

By JOHN STEWART

MOSCOW.

WHEN Gordon Cushing, secretary - treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada said last month that he favored exchanges of trade union delegations between Canada and the Soviet Union, he said it in much the same words as Soviet trade union officials with whom I have talked in this country. When I met with leading officers of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions here, one of the first things they spoke about was how to bring about closer ties between Soviet trade unions and those in Canada.

"Soviet trade unions believe it is quite possible to exchange delegations," B. Averyanov, assistant chief of the international department of the AUCCTU said at the cutset of our interview. "It is a pity that no delegation was here for May Day. We sent an invitation to the three main union centers in Canada. Unfortunately we had no reply from them. Recently, we had a delegation from the United Electrical Workers union and by this personal contact we established I think, good relations and much better understanding on all questions. The more delegations to and from the Soviet Union and Canada, the better."

★

AND before that, in Gorki, the auto center of the Soviet Union, the same thought was expressed by the chief of the auto union in that working class city — except that he directed the invitation especially to Canadian autoworkers.

As for TLC President Claude Jodoin's comment that there are "no free trade unions" in the USSR, he ought to be among the first delegates to come here, for he would learn much, as I did. Averyanov and several of his colleagues went into considerable detail to explain the workings of Soviet trade unions.

There are more than 40 million workers organized in Soviet trade unions on an industrial basis. Each national union enters into a collective bargaining agreement with the administration of each factory —and in Novasibirsk, the collective bargaining agreement in printed form is on the wall of the big textile plant for all to see and be reminded of. As the director of that plant told me with a smile that any infraction of the agreement by management "can be most unpleasant."

Each local union, much as with Canadian unions, has its stewards, one to each 25 members. Membership in the union is voluntary, but after enquiry in dozens of plants, one could find very few workers who are not members. Dues come to about one percent of pay.

AS to the question of whether they are "free": all union officers are elected for a one-year term by secret ballot. The system here is to start with the shop committee at the lowest level, then proceed upwards to the factory committee, then to the area committee and finally the AUCCTU which holds its congresses every four years.

There is no state interference or control in any way. The unions have full say through their elected officers as to administration of funds. As one of the officers put it, in a way that sounded much like the role of unions in Canada: "The main function of our unions is to defend the rights of the workers on all questions, such as wages, social welfare, safety measures, health and so on."

★

ONE of the most misunderstood questions (to Canadian trade unionists about Soviet unions is around the right to strike if the workers' demands should not be met. So we put the question to these officers and it was answered by E. Kiktenko this way:

"Our country is ruled by the working people. Our enterprises are managed by experts who come from the people. All the national wealth belongs to the people. So there is no antagonism between workers and management or with government ministries. All workers are interested in the further development of our country, so there is no reason for them to express their indignation by strikes.

"This does not exclude the workers making demands through their elected representatives. But all such demands find their solution through negotiation and collective bargaining—and you may be sure the workers do have demands.

"There are other ways also open through which the workers' demands may be satisfied. Many trade unionists are deputies in the republic and in local Soviets, where they can raise such questions. Then there is trade union press through which grievances may be aired in order that working conditions may be improved.

"Rank and file workers have the fullest opportunity to express their opinions and their criticism. Nothing is signed without their approval. And no one can persecute a worker for such criticisms. We are very strict on that point."

★

I HAVE discussed the union question in every plant; gone into wages, working conditions, collective bargaining agreements and welfare at a dozen or more enterprises in different parts of the USSR. And not only with officials, but with rank and file workers right on the job. What strikes me most is the similarity between the operation of the unions here and in Canada — except that I would have to say there seems to be more democracy, more rank and file voice here than in our own unions.

There is, of course, one vital difference between our unions and those in the Soviet Union—social insurance. A. Kiktenko explained in detail how this operates.

—Firstly, all workers, no matter where they work or the nature of their job, are eligible for social insurance—a right fixed by the Constitution. This includes health, vacations, pensions and other such measures.

Funds for the administration of this work are provided by the state through contributions from the profits made by each industry—but the exclusive administration rests with the unions. The amount is determined each year by negotiation on the basis of a percentage of the sum of wages paid, the national average being 6.4 percent. In coal mining the figure is 9 percent, down to the lowest, 4.4 percent in agriculture.

The money is used as follows:

For sickness benefits. A worker is covered from the first day of illness and receives a percentage of his or her wages varying from 50 percent for those with less than three years, up to 90 percent for those with 12 years seniority.

Maternity benefits. Pregnant women have up to 77 days leave, 35 days before the birth of their child, and 42 days after. A worker with over three years' seniority gets her full pay, with nothing less than 66 percent for those with only a year. In addition, there is a "baby bonus" paid, a feeding allowance and even an amount to buy diapers.

A burial allowance covers any member of the family.

Sanatorium treatment. This year there are three million workers in sanatoria and rest homes. There are 1,300 of them, operated either by the unions or by the ministry of health. Those requiring medical care have priority, but the homes are used mostly for vacations—and as most people know, they are palatial affairs. A worker pays only 30 percent of the cost, the rest being paid by his union (though he pays full price for his wife and half for his children). Of course, holidays are with full pay, and more often than not, last for three weeks or a month.

Pensions, for age, long service, disability or widow's or widower's allowances. The amounts here are based upon seniority, the nature of the work and the amount of pay. Many workers on pension continue to work and draw two cheques every month.

In addition to these measures the unions provide summer camps for workers' children—and the one at the auto centre of Gorki which I visited was a wonderful thing to see. The children are there for a full four weeks and the cost is negligible.

Soviet Worker

As for working conditions on the job, there are special organizations whose primary function is to constantly investigate safety and health matters. Every worker is medically examined periodically and work loads are carefully studied—particularly in the case of women workers. And there are clinics, hospitals, nurseries and creches connected with every factory, and housing projects developed either by the unions, by the management, or both.

"This year there are three million workers in sanatoria and rest homes."

How Capitalists Work For The People's Republic of China

By YUNG LUNG-KWEI

CHUNGKING

THE TARGET for People's China, as defined in our Constitution is to "guarantee that China can in a peaceful way banish exploitation and poverty and build a prosperous and happy socialist society."

But though socialist industry is developing at a much faster rate, private industry in China has also continued to grow. Between 1949 and 1952, the value of its output increased by 65 percent. And in 1953, the first year of our Five-Year Plan, it rose a further 20 percent.

Capitalism and socialism are, of course, mutually contradictory economic systems. Yet in present-day China, during the transition to socialism, private enterprises which meet the needs of the people and state have an important role to play. Chairman Mao Tse-tung made this clear in July, 1949, on the eve of the foundation of our

People's Republic, when he declared:

"The national bourgeoisie is of great importance at the present stage. . . . To meet imperialist pressure and rise from her low economic position, China must utilize all elements of urban and rural capitalism that are beneficial and not harmful to the national economy and the people's livelihood, and unite with the national bourgeoisie in the common struggle."

★

IN HARMONY with this policy, the People's Government confiscated and nationalized only those concerns which had belonged to the reactionary Kuomintang government, or to the so-called bureaucrat-capitalists, who were at the same time officials of that regime.

Foremost among these were the "Big Four Families" (of Chiang Kai-shek, T. V. Soong, H. H. Kung and the Chen brother), who used their controlling position in the state to create personal monopolies. Their holdings included the biggest banks, industries, mines and commercial houses, which worked hand-in-glove with foreign inperialism.

★

THOSE capitalists who were not closely connected with the Kuomintang government, or with imperialism, had suffered under the Kuomintang. They enjoyed none of the privileges of the "Big Four" monopolies—which were pushing them into bankruptcy. These people were the national bourgeoisie to which Mao referred in the declaration quoted above.

The newly-established People's Government did not touch their property—instead it helped many to regain their feet and expand their enterprises in accordance with the needs of the people and state.

★

THEIR activity has been of value to the people insofar as it could increase the supply of industrial products, help the state to accumulate funds for socialist industrialization through taxes and savings, provide employment, and train skilled workers and managers. It is of them that our Constitution speaks when it lays down that ". . . the state protects the right of capitalists to own means of production and other capital according to law."

Industries in which private enterprises continue to exist and flourish include metals and machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, building materials, rubber, paper, cotton textiles, dyeing and printing, processed foods, clothing and many others.

Many such factories have erected new buildings and added to their equipment in the past five years.

Taxes on private industry are designed to facilitate the growth of production, and to encourage the manufacture of things the people need. For instance, tax rebates of from 10 to 40 percent are granted to machine-building, mining, metallurgical, chemical, rubber and medical industries.

★

CAPITALIST enterprises are entitled to a reasonable profit. But because the changes in the national economy have been very rapid during the past few years, the government has not yet fixed a unified rate for profit for the various industries.

State trading agencies often place orders with private manu-

(Continued on Page 10)

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mr. Yung is a leading Chinese economist engaged in research on industry and international economic problems. He has lived in Chungking since 1941.

Which Way to Peace? —'Let's Walk Together'

"WHICH WAY to Peace—Communist or Pacifist?" was the topic of a "different kind" of forum held recently in Philadelphia. One difference was that the sponsors of the forum, a pacifist group, instead of presenting a colorful fiction of the other point view, had invited a bonafide spokesman for the Communists.

Though it was evident from the outset that the differences between the two views were great, the goal of wanting to see an end to H-bomb and atomic warfare was one both speakers held in common. And despite the fact that no resolutions were passed, or committees formed, and though it might be argued that nothing "tangible" resulted—it was generally agreed that a good thing had taken place, and that people interested in peace could benefit by more such exchanges of views.

★

THE Fellowship of Reconciliation, represented by its president emeritus, Rev. A. J. Muste, was sponsor of the meeting and had invited Dr. Albert Blumberg, legislative director of the Communist Party to share the platform.

In the traditional spirit of pacificism, Rev. Muste argued that peace could only be achieved when we have a "disarmed and warless world," from which the shadow of colonial exploitation, economic exploitation, and racial discrimination had been banished. Present-day negotiations for peace are only another form of power conflict, he said.

"The Geneva Conference," answered Dr. Blumberg, "is the immediate road to peace. In the lifting of fear through this conference, in the struggle for its fulfillment, in similar nogotiations—we will achieve peace in the world today. . . Peaceful coexistence is necessary and possible. It can be won if Communists and non-Communists walk together in the interest of ending atomic ar and the threat of war."

★

LATER, in response to questioning, about whether international law could safeguard world peace, he added his conviction that "The final and lasting guarantees of world peace can be found only when we have a socialist world." But he held to his theme that "Geneva is the first step. Help express the hope and conviction of Geneva. Help achieve the hope of millions of people for peace."

Most of the audience was closely attentive — many were young, many were students. Others were leaders in liberal organizations. Their questions showed how genuinely concerned they were with both peace and civil liberties.

★

BLUMBERG spoke of the many signs of awakening interest in civil liberties and of his own coming trial in Philadelphia on a Smith Act charge of "membership" in the Communist Party. "I am on trial for my beliefs," he explained.

"This forum," he said, "is a trial of ideas. Only in this manner, and before an audience such as this, should political ideas be placed on trial."

The Fellowship of Reconciliation speakers at the forum made clear, does not agree with the Communists, and is opposed to joint action, even where common goals are sought.

On the other hand, the organization believes in civil liberties for Communists, and is on record as opposing the Smith Act, the McCarran Act, and all oppressive measures for thought-control.

An important pacifist goal is world disarmament. Under what conditions, asked a member of the audience, would Communists support complete disarmament? Dr. Blumberg replied that he could support such a goal, but that the question to be considered now is what steps can now be taken in that direction. He felt that out of proposals advanced thus far by France, Great Britain, the United States, and USSR, common agreement supported by popular opinion would result in a procedure for disarmament, at least in part.

★

DR. MUSTE answered to the same question that, "I think the United States should disarm unilaterally, and unilaterally renounce atomic war." The first step to peace, he felt, was "to withdraw all support from the American military establishment." Basic social change, he felt, should be achieved through the methods of India's Mahatma Ghandi—or, as he explained it, "non-violent direct action."

One of the evenings most difficult questions was asked by a young woman, who described herself as "at this moment a pacifist." She wondered, however, what the pacifists would have done at the Boston Tea Party or the Boston Massacre during the American Revolution. The answer was drowned in the merriment of the audience.

The forum, [illegible] had been conducted, as a "town meeting," in a spirit of mutual exchange of views, without rebuttals. Both speakers welcoming the occasion and the new temper of the times that made possible the sharing of a common platform, even though, as Rev. Muste said, pacifists reject common action with Communists.

Dr. Blumberg, concluded by pleading for action by all groups to let the world know that people support the peaceful beginning made at Geneva, "Let it be parallel, let it be joint—whatever the people want—but let there be activity, if we are to find the road to peace." —A.S.

The Giant Hoax Eastland Is Preparing

Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss) has announced that the Senate Internal Security subcommittee would continue this fall to hold public hearings on the late Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

COUNSEL J. G. Sourwine of the Internal Security subcomittee introduced one item in the Morgenthau diaries, in the hearing of June 15, with this remark to the Senators present: ". . . I think the committee will agree this document does appear to reflect quite clearly White's anti-big-business attitude."

How any "anti-big-business" attitude is related to the subcommittee's investigation into "interlocking subversion in government" is not explained.

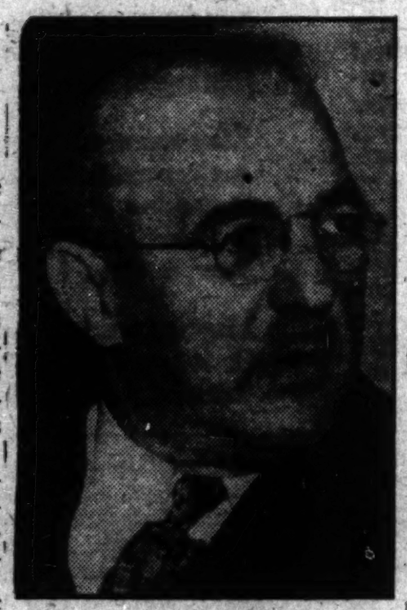
After more than 15 years of search of Treasury files and the Morgenthau verbatim records of all that took place in his office, this sample is typical of all the "espionage" the subcommittee could find in this warmed-over dish.

The item is "from book 466, pp. 3-38, and the date is Nov. 27, 1941," Sourwine discloses. It is a record of a meeting on tax problems, attended by 12 persons other than the Secretary.

What stands out in the almost 12 pages of fine type printed by the subcommittee from the transcript of the meeting, however, is that White's superior, the Secretary, went much further than White in his expressed opinions of big business.

★

THEY WERE viewing charts subordinates had made up on the profits of big corporations in 1940, including General Motors' showing of earnings of $347,000,000,



HARRY DEXTER WHITE

of which the corporation had a little less than 60 percent left over after normal and excess profits taxes.

Speculating aloud, Morgenthau said to his aides if corporate earnings in 1941 proved to be, say 16 billion dollars, "if we took two thirds . . . we would get the extra five billion right there." He was searching for a plan to bring in that much extra in taxes.

Randolph Paul, who never was called a spy by Brownell, Hoover, Miss Bentley or Whittaker Chambers, and who was hardly a radical, replied, "That is right," and told his chief the more profits had gone up "on account of the defense effort, the more we are privileged to take." Morgenthau added, "You don't have to go down and take it out of the working man's pocket. . . ." And White warns it would have to be properly distributed there among corporations, because if not "you would seriously hurt business enterprise and so on."

Appearing voluntarily before the subcommittee June 1, Morgenthau at one point reminded the subcommittee its investigators had been studying his "diary" for 11 months. Actually it has been combed over by the FBI since 1945.

★

APPARENTLY investigators still are poring over the White papers and diaries, obtained in November, 1953, by State Attorney General Louis C. Wyman of New Hampshire in a State investigation of "subversion," and thus available to the FBI for almost two years.

The amount of scratching and digging among stale records and papers and new public blasts at White by subcommittee members, suggests that once again it may be planned to hide real issues in the 1956 campaign behind the old "spies in government" charges.

If so, Chairman Walter of the House Un-American Activities Committee wants to do his bit. He's announced that in January he would open hearings on a third "spy ring" in government operating in 1954. The Hearst press in a Sept. 19 editorial cheered him and demanded to know about a fourth one, saying Elizabeth Bentley said she had known about four.

That was in 1952. In 1945 when she first went to see the FBI she said there was one ring. Then it spawned, making two. Now that she's on the payroll of the Walter committee her latest figure of four may be expected to increase.

★

MORGENTHAU told the subcommittee that White came to the Treasury in 1934. He had taught at Harvard and St. Lawrence University. "White," he said, "was one of the few men outside the business world who had thorough training and experience in the international monetary field. His rise in the Treasury was due to these qualifications and to his intelligence, his industry, and his willingness to assume responsibility."

★

MORGENTHAU, who resigned in July, 1945, volunteered further: "The entire time I was in office, I had no reason to suspect White's integrity or his loyalty to the United State. No security agent and no individual ever reported or suggested to me there was any doubt about White's loyalty."

Yet the subcommittee, then headed by Sen. William Jenner (R-Ind), reported as a fact in June, 1953, that White was among those investigated by the FBI as early as 1941 or 1942.

And in the Brownell speech of Nov. 6, 1953, using heretofore private FBI files to label as "Soviet spy" White and others, and leveling the charge of treason against Truman, he said that in the earliest period of White's career the FBI was aware of his "espionage" activities.

The record is now very clear that the FBI was watching him and many other New Dealers illegally and never has found anything against them. If Brownell had been telling the truth, the FBI was derelict in not informing Morgenthau during White's early Treasury career.

It is equally clear that the FBI conducted its years-long spying on New Dealers, keeping its surveillance secret, until it was ready to spring the spy hoax, with Miss Bentley as a convenient tool, and make political capital for the Republican party.

★

BROWNELL delivered his unprecedented blast against Truman and the New Deal a week after the Wisconsin election victory in 1953. It was timed to influence the California and New Jersey by-elections and, although the Democrats won in New Jersey, they lost in California.

White did not become an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury until early in 1945, the year in which Morgenthau resigned. What Morgenthau did not tell the subcommittee is revealed in the published diaries—that for the large share of work shouldered by White, and for a man of his ability, he rose slowly in the Treasury, perhaps more slowly because of his Jewish origin.

Many items in the diary selected by the subcommittee show White taking an anti-Nazi, pro-Roosevelt administration approach to world events, as head of the Division of Monetary Research. Reference is made to an investigation of the situation in pro-Nazi Argentina White was making for President Roosevelt.

Sourwine in introducing one item, said, "It is high-level inside dope and indicates the type of political intelligence that White had flowing to him at the end of 1943." The item is a memo to White from a subordinate on the pro-Nazi, anti-American character of a new government in Bolivia in December, 1943. The aide described it as "aspects of the coup d'etat in Bolivia, some of which

(Continued on Page 10)

Britain---Right to Left Cries 'Let Robeson Come'

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

LONDON.

Indicative of the feeling of the British labor movement towards Paul Robeson is this lead paragraph from an article sent out by the London Cooperative Party to 130 trade union papers:

"Paul Robeson, American Negro and world-famous concert and opera singer, whose voice is beloved in all lands, has many times been described as a giant. This is appropriate in many ways—a giant of song, a giant of opera, and a giant of man."

With few exceptions, there is agreement that Robeson should be granted a passport by the State Department, and allowed to visit England, Scotland and Wales. Over the past year there had been sporadic efforts in support of Robeson's efforts, most notable by the Britsh Workers Sports Federation; the Scottish and South Wales Miners Union; the London producer, Leslie Lender; the eminent composer, Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams; and others. The British Actors Equity had given its approval to his playing in a new production of Othello.

With the Geneva Conference and President Eisenhower's statement that "it is time that all curtains, whether of guns, laws, or regulations, should begin to come down," a new impetus was given to the desire of the British people in all walks of life to hear Robeson's rich voice. The action of nearly one-third of the delegates to the TUC signing a cablegram to Eisenhower urging that Robeson be granted a passport, was signficant because of the varied political character of the signatories. When one delegate in a speech to the TUC mentioned Robeson there was loud applause. While this action got no more than routine notice in most newspapers, Britain's foremost cartoonist, Vicky in the Sept. 13 issue of the half-million circulation Daily Mirror presented a striking cartoon calling attention to the action of these trade union delegates.

★

IN LONDON, a sponsoring committee of 17 trade union officials from the Engineers, Painters, Carpenters, Building Trades, Plumbers, Garment, Tobacco and Firemen Unions are circulating in the factories some 1,500 petitions addressed to Eisenhower on the same issue. Already petitions with 1,000 signatures have been sent to the U. S. Embassy. The Political Committee of the London Cooperative Society which is the voice of over one million Cooperators, recommended that their Education Department should extend an invitation to Robeson to sing at their annual concert and a series of others

ROBESON in 'Othello' with UTA HAGEN

they would arrange. Union branches, groups of workers and women gathered for other purposes, stop and adopt a resolution on Robeson.

From Left to Right the press has spoken up. The Daily Worker carried a half-page feature story on Paul's fight in the U. S. The New Statesman and Nation had a two-page feature profile under the title "The World Well Lost" accompanied by another cartoon by Vicky. In this they say: ". . . we remember him in pre-war England, the warm-hearted champion of the common people in their fight for freedom, the most moving singer this generation has heard or is likely to hear." They continue "The State Department has not forgiven his speeches on previous journeys abroad . . . he has stood up to be counted when others were running away, spending his energies prodigally for the truth as he sees it. . . ."

The Birmingham Journal, organ of the Trades Council, prints a half page story under the heading that Robeson "Can Sing in Canada—But Not Here." H. C. Ward, in the Reynold's News, while criticizing Robeson for his political associations, writes "That rolling, golden voice has given joy and comfort to millions of people. . . . I have one suggestion to the U. S. Government. Give him back his passport. In Europe we would welcome Robeson and his singing."

OVER on the Right, the Daily Telegraph had an editorial on passports in general in which it stated:

"In America a court recently ruled that the 'right to travel is a natural right.' . . . And yet even there the State Department still refuses to grant a full passport to Paul Robeson." And the influential Catholic newspaper, The Tablet, while saying that it is "tempting to stop him" because "he can be an effective figure on platform or radio," nevertheless concludes, "We think that the American Government is making a wrong decision."

Sensing this British sentiment, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, in a press conference at the U. S. Embassy in London on Sept. 21, said Robeson should be allowed to travel wherever he wishes. He added, "In every country I was asked the same question about Paul Robeson."

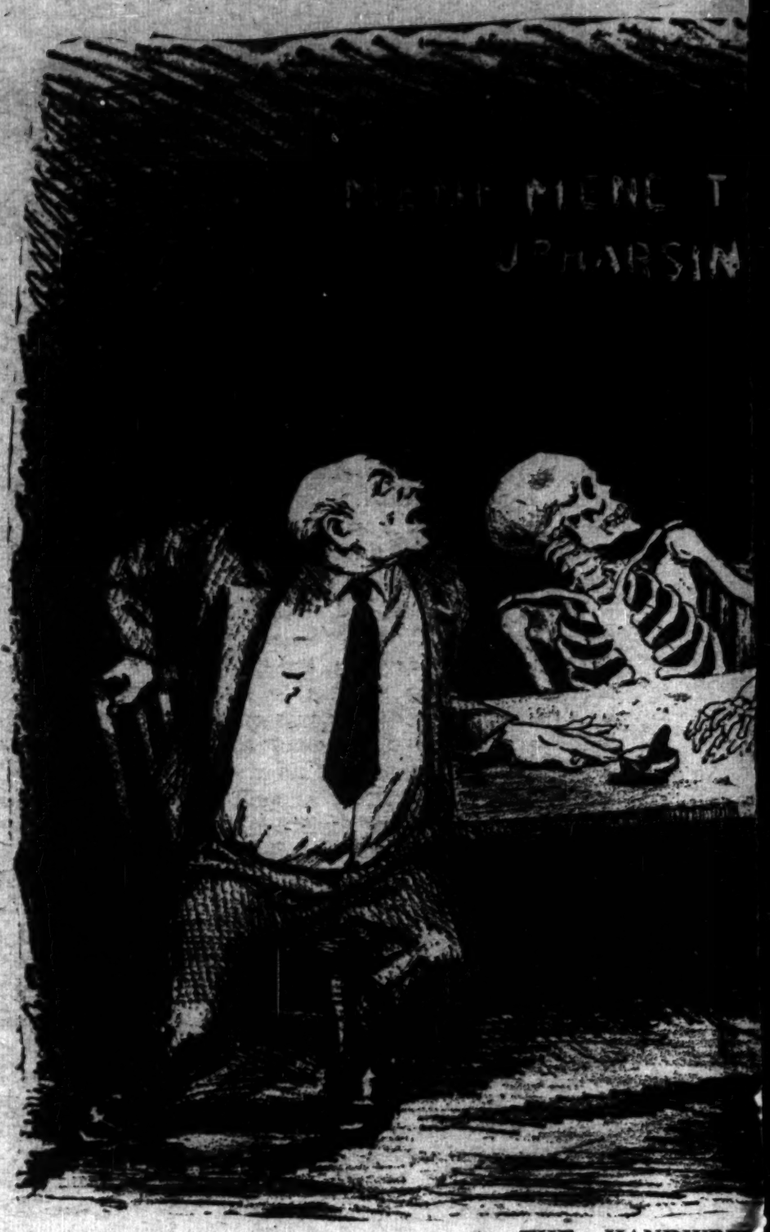
The spontaneous warm response to Robeson reflects their estimate of this "Giant of a Man" whom they feel as their own. Hardly a week goes by that one or another Robeson record is played over the BBC. Old time music lovers remember when he first played Othello in London in 1930. Appearing with him at that time were four names which Britain considers among her outstanding artists, Dame Sybil Thorndike, Peggy Ashcroft, Ralph Richardson and Maurice Brown.

Robeson is equally well known in trade union circles as on the concert stage or theatre. The South Wales and Scottish Miners Executives have repeatedly invited him. In 1954, Gwyn Thomas, well-known Welsh novelist read a message to Paul Robeson at the South Wales Miners Eisteddfod, saying "The happiness of this great occasion would have been complete had you been able to be with us." Also in December 1954, the Scottish Miners Union held a concert at the Usher Hall in Edinburgh to focus attention on the plight of Paul Robeson. The leading artist at this concert, Martin Lawrence, operatic bass, sang a group of songs associated with the career of Paul Robeson.

★

ROBESON himself recently told the State Department that they are refusing him his passport "because you don't want me to talk about the rights of Negroes." How enthusiastically the British people would have welcomed his singing, and then listened to his message, was further impressed upon me by the indignation they expressed at the murder in Mississippi of the 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till. The newspapers carried stories and pictures daily and people were horrified that such things could happen. I must admit that there is not the

(Continued on Page 10)



THE HANDWRI

Let Us

This moving poem was recited as the finale of a dramatic sketch of the kidnap-murder of Emmett Till presented Oct. 7 by the New York Labor Youth League before a packed audience of 500 at the Yugoslav Hall.

By N. R.

Emmett Till
May you not rest in peace.
May you not let us rest.
But stay with us, burning, insistent,
In every closest thought,
In each most private dream.

May we, watching the laughing faces of Negro children
Playing ball in a city street,
Suddenly see your face—
Your eyes with terror
Staring into the pitiless anguish of that Southern night.

May we never see a young man with a book,
A classmate clutching the jewel of a new thought,
Dreaming a sudden dream of hope and strength,
Without seeing the silent thoughts upon your self,
Your undreamed dreams not wrenching at our hearts.

May we never clasp the hand of a Negro friend
Or sit arm in a circle of comradeship,
Without you tugging at the other hand.

TV Views

By BEN LEVINE

Once There Was a Shoemaker

MILTON BERLE, in his opening program this fall, moaned that "it took TV to wipe out talent." He was referring to the giveaway programs. There will come a time, he said, with a grin that hid an aching heart, when Jack Webb will turn to safecracking and the man holding the candle will be Liberace.

Jackie Gleason bowed to the hurricane and wrote a myth about a mousy man who scaled the $64,000 mountain, which was dramatized by Studio One.

The sight of Hal March, the lipstick Messiah, painting a new red alternative to a Socialist society, stirs the baser emotions of envy and avarice and the gentler feelings of admiration.

Archimedes said that if he had a lever large enough he could move the world. If lipstick sales are big enough, Hal can solve the economic problems of everyone with a set minimum IQ.

★

I TOO am not immune to the fascination. A $30,000 windfall would be just about $30,000 more than the profit I can show for over 30 years of copyreading. And this is the way Marx predicted it would be. If we can think of a workingman as being in the business of selling his labor power, his wages are also the expenses of reproducing the energy and brains he must offer for sale, and so he can never have much left over for what might be called profit. (That is why a wage tax is so unfair).

As I see it at the moment, there are two ways open to make honest work profitable. The first is the collective way of Socialism. The second is the individual way of answering some simple questions by Revlon. For the great, great majority of us, the first way is difficult, but the second way is impossible. The first path is the rocky road of history, the second path leads through the never-never-land of fable.

★

THE DIFFERENCE between history and mythology was brought to my mind in the recent Revlon quiz hour. A lanky young man from Texas was the contestant. He was a physicist, but he chose mythology as his subject. On his way to $8,000 he hesitated over identifying Agamemnon as the commander of the Greek armies in the Trojan war, and this brought on a lively discussion in my living room, at least a lively speech by me, on whether Agamemnon belongs to the world of myth or history.

I have before me the 10th American edition (1838) of "Bibliotheca Classica," greatly enlarged in the historical department" by Lorenzo L. da Ponte, the man who wrote the libretto for Mozart's Don Giovanni. This encylopedia also has an excellent mythology section, and da Ponte in his preface says one of the aims in his revision is to eliminate the confusion between mythology and history. He puts Agamemnon in History, and not in Mythology as Revlon did.

But then he also puts Achilles, the son of a sea nymph, in History.

On the other hand, he correctly puts Castor and Pollux in mythology. They were born from eggs, the product of the attack on Leda, the Spartan queen, by Jupiter, disguised as a swan. Out of one of the eggs also came Clytemnestra, the wife of Agamemnon, out of the other came Helen of Troy. The form of their birth, says this encyclopedia, was "uncommon," but the story of these two women is classified as History.

Castor and Pollux, so the myth goes, became the stars known as Gemini, and so they finally landed in Astronomy.

★

HERODOTUS, known as "the father of history," had a

(Continued on Page 10)

G ON THE WALL

lot Rest

Demanding that such friendship be proved,
Reminding that the proof still must be won.

May you not let us rest
Until together, black and white,
We've crushed your murderers
who also are the killers of our youth,
the warpers of our dream;

Until, upon the banks of that same river
they tried to hide you in,
and every bank of every river within these states,

We've won the right of men to reap
The cotton—and the wheat, the power, the steel
Their hands have nurtured,
And there is no need of guns or terror
To keep them from their rightful owners.

Then let the fear gone out of mothers' eyes,
The hatred wiped from brothers' faces,
The love and comradeship put in their place
Be the memorial we build to you.

Let us not rest.
And this we pledge to you.

What Hollywood Can Learn From Italian Film-makers

We regard this "Manifesto of Italian Cinema" to be one of the most important developments of the film world in recent years. It was signed by many of Italy's best-known film writers, directors, actors and actresses. What it says may well be pondered by Americans who, too, want a better cinema. The Italian movies which blazed a trail after the end of the war, have suffered setbacks as Hollywood "colossals" have muscled in.

—The Editors.

Manifesto of Italian Cinema

Constitution of the Italian Republic:

Article 3—Clause II—

"It is the task of the Italian Republic to remove all obstacles of an economic or social character which, restricting the freedom or the equality of citizens, prevents the full development of the human individual and the effective particpation of all working people in the political, economic and social organization of the country."

Article 21—

"All have the right to express freely their own thoughts by word, in writing or by any other means of communication."

Article 33—

"Art and Science are free and so is Education."

The new Italian cinema is ten years old; it was this national cinema movement, "neo - realism," which out of the ruins of Fascism and the Nazi occupation, with the most humble of means, found its inspiration in the freedom which had been rewon; it was recognized throughout the world as a greater sign of our cultural and spiritual rebirth than were stones or weapons.

From its very first moment, this film movement has been opposed violently by different forces: those forces which represent, on an idealistic level, a reactionary conception of society, and favors on an economic level, the interests of American monopoly.

So it is that today the Italian Cinema is passing through its most serious crisis. So serious indeed is this crisis that to our voice, which has been clamoring for so long in the wilderness, there has now been added at last the peremptory and even violent voice of a considerable part of the Italian press.

In the meetings of the Circolo Romano del Cinema we have accused and we still do accuse the government of wishing by its film policy to liquidate one of the important and expressive indications of our culture as well as a flourishing industry.

★

WE HAVE accused and we accuse the government of having with its civil servants, its newspapers and its banks, prevented the Italian Cinema from using the themes which the real life of the nation suggested, thus interrupting a unifying process from which certainly vaster and still more significant ideas would have been forthcoming.

Certain films to which any sincerely democratic person would have been able to put his signature have been obstacles put in their paths; films which nations of various political structures throughout the world have immediately recognized as the most human message from our country.

By foul means or fair, in secret or in public, the government has sought to remove the tracks, the good tracks of the Italian Cinema, while we in vain waited for them to admit their error.

We have now arrived at a stage of uncertainty and legal ineptitude when any arbitrary action is possible. Indeed, the recent declaration and undertakings by the present Under-Secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers seal once and for all the fate of our already defunct freedom of expression.

The Artist and His Morality

There is no need for us to present here the evidence of this systematic action: each one of us can witness how often there have been examples, blatant or subtle, of intimidation and discrimination, sometimes direct and sometimes indirect. Each one of us know how much scheming there is to make the artist betray his own morality and escape from any subject that touches on a social reality. Even if he does attempt such a theme, it must always be from the most conformist viewpoint, so much so that nobody can think about the film he would honestly like to make but only of making the film which will not displease the government.

Naturally, the most independent-minded producers are discouraged by this situation. It is inevitable that artistically speaking the cinema is in decline in the face of such an economic crisis.

For we Italians the damage can be valued in figures that are only too revealing. It is enough to think that the box office receipts on the national market had risen in a few years from a negligent sum to 35 percent of the over-all takings of 118 billion lires and that the income from the exploitation abroad of our films had reached seven billion lires.

American Production in Italy

Today there are only half the number of films in production in Italian studios that there were at this time a year ago. Unemployment is already at 50 percent. Furthermore, there are plans among our leading production companies to invest enormous sums of money for the production in collaboration with American capital, and with directors, writers, and technicians predominantly American, of such "colossals," which are quite foreign to the traditions and the interests of the Italian and the European film and which in point of fact

(Continued on Page 10)

Scene from great Italian film, "Open City"

If It's Hard to Find---Try This Library

By GRACE HUNTER

RECENTLY I had need to check a quotation from a long out-of-print pamphlet which seemed nowhere available. All efforts to locate it proved futile—until we finally called librarian Henry Black at the Jefferson School of Social Science, who supplied the information sought within two minutes.

Prompted by this experience, I paid an exploratory visit to the Jefferson School Library; and for the first time, I'm a bit ashamed to admit, I came to appreciate the unique value of this institution to the labor-progressive movement. I also got to know a librarian whose spur-of-the-moment knowledge of what is available, and where, is truly amazing.

Here is a collection of some 32,000 items, one of the best collections of Marxist works in the United States. Here also are complete files of 20 different magazines published by the U. S. Marxist movement since the 1890's, a complete file of the Daily Worker and The Worker, along with nearly 200 trade union publications and other periodicals and five daily newspapers.

Moreover, the collection is constantly growing. Back in 1944, when the Jefferson School was founded, the library card index file required only 15 trays; now it takes up 155. Between 65 and 70 books and pamphlets are being added to the collection each month.

The library has an exceptionally fine bibliographical service. For example, it indexes about 25 magazines regularly; maintains special lists and indexes of published book reviews, plays and movies; and has an index of the most important items appearing in the Daily Worker and The Worker since April 1947.

★

THE PERSON responsible for developing this library collection and service, Henry Black, was born of working class parents in Illinois in 1909. Like many workers, his occupational career has been quite varied—warehouse worker, door-to-door salesman during college, subsistence farmer at the depth of the depression in the early 1930's, general library service for seven years, and finally Marxist librarian.

In this latter connection, he was in charge of the library at Commonwealth College (1933-39), at the New York Workers School (1939-43), and has been at the Jefferson School of Social Science ever since. During the past two decades he has contributed about 18 technical articles to the Library Journal, the Wilson Library Bulletin and other professional magazines in the field.

Mr. Black conceives the Jefferson School Library as "fundamentally a research institution—a popular library for research"; and he adds that "creative research is being carried on by immensely more people than the universities ever dreamed of serving." This research function he ranks second only to serving the school's hundreds of students and teachers which explains the attention he gives to developing bibliographical aids, and the enormous amount of time he devotes to helping all kinds of people with research and writing projects.

★

THE SERVICES of the Jefferson School Library are used almost as much by "outsiders" as by the student body and faculty. An active trade unionist comes in for proceedings of recent AFL and CIO conventions. A progressive lawyer calls to borrow an out-of-print book on the Supreme Court. A long list of titles is assembled for use by an outstanding Marxist scholar in a forthcoming book. A university student spends several days collecting material for his graduate thesis.

A Communist Party leader, facing trial for alleged violation of the Smith Act, looks up an article he wrote for The Communist in 1936. A big commercial magazine calls to verify a quotation. An extra copy of a 30-year-old Marxist book and copies of several out-of-print pamphlets—part of a revolving "pool" of 5,000 copies of 1,300 different pamphlets for sale or exchange—are shipped abroad to fill the request of a foreign library. And so it goes, day after day; and all this is in addition to the substantial demands of Jefferson School personnel.

Mr. Black is the school's only full-time library worker (in "better times" there were others); and the volume of requests he and one or two part-time volunteers are able to handle is extraordinary. The record for one "fairly quiet day," for example, reveals that library users were supplied with 39 books and pamphlets, mostly to students enrolled in the school; five folders of clippings; and 72 bound volumes and current issues of periodicals and newspapers—Political Af-

(Continued on Page 10)

HOW CAPITALISTS WORK

(Continued from Page 6)

facturers or processors. This is the most widespread arrangement by which capitalist concerns are linked to the state economic plan. The prices paid allow for annual profits ranging from 10 to 30 percent of the capital outlay. Factories which have improved their management or reduced costs may make higher profits within a specified period. These are regarded as perfectly legitimate, providing the manufacturer produces goods up to specification and does not violate government regulations as to quality, wages and prices.

Profits are distributed into four parts. One part goes for income tax to the state, another into a reserve fund, a third for welfare funds and bonuses for workers and employes, and a fourth for dividends to the capitalists. The last should amount to about 25 percent of the whole, but there are cases where it is greater. When the capitalists' share is less than 25 percent of the total profits, adjustments are allowed provided agreement is reached with the workers.

Capitalists are free to use their share of the profits in any way they please. Not infrequently, they reinvest it to expend their enterprises.

AS FOR the future, our national policy requires that all sectors of China's economy march toward socialism. For capitalist industries the transformation will take quite a long time. Its transition lies through state capitalism, which gears it into the economic plan of the state as a whole.

When the First Five-Year Plan was presented for approval to the National Peoples' Congress in July 1955, Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun, who heads the State Planning Commission, projected the timetable for the transformation of private enterprise.

By 1957, he said, the majority of capitalist industries will have come under one or another form of state-capitalism, and the majority of those belonging to the category of modern industry will be under joint state-private ownership. In private commerce, more than half of the enterprises will be state-capitalist (small traders will move toward socialism through cooperatives).

★

MORE and more capitalists are realizing that this is the right road for the present period. Moving along it, they can expand production and retain their legitimate share in the enterprises concerned.

The task is a difficult one. Nonetheless, it is being carried out successfully, which daily benefits both the state and the enterprises involved. The newest figures show this clearly. In eight leading cities, the value of output of private enterprises in February 1955 was some 15 percent above that of January. It had advanced a further 3 percent by March.

Chinese capitalists, like all citizens, are expected to consider public interests before private ones, and to act for the long-term benefit of the nation. Provided they abide by the government's laws and regulations the state will safeguard their legitimate rights. Those who do this will always have work in accordance with their services and ability. Their welfare will be safeguarded and they will enjoy constitutional rights and freedom along with the rest of the people.

EASTLAND COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 7)

are reported in the Times this morning."

Item No. 12 contains a reference to White's 1942 plan for an International Fund and Bank, which later came into existence. The Soviet Union never joined either.

Exhibit No. 40 in the diary is, like most of those Sourwine claims to be samples of "espionage," information on enemy activity within a foreign country in World War II which came under the purview of the Treasury. It was turned over to Morgenthau by White, and is a memorandum from a subordinate in the Division of Monetary Research stationed in Libson, Portugal, in December, 1943.

It describes a Portuguese-German agreement on delivery of iron by Germany opening of large credits for German interests by the Bank of Portugal, a Portuguese-German agreement concerning the supply of wolfram and other similar items.

Of this, Sourwine said: "The interesting thing here is that by this time, by the end of 1943, Mr. White had a worldwide commercial espionage system reporting to him. This document is an instance of that."

der in the first degree and the other on abduction and assault. The maximum penalty for each charge is death, if convicted. It has been ruled that Wright and Coleman, who ordinarily would be tried as juveniles in a juvenile court, will be tried in Criminal Court, since they are charged with a capital offense.

★

THE DEVIOUS way in which Memphis authorities have moved to place six Negroes in trial for their lives in so obvious a frame-up makes the case seem the answer to demands for integration. Only in Memphis the government has taken the place of the White Citizens Councils in attacking children. Memphis is doing it "legally" with six Emmett Louis Tills.

MEMPHIS

(Continued from Page 3)

the complaint was first reported.

All of these inconsistencies did not deter the authorities from seeking indictments; nor did the Grand Jury refuse indictments. In addition to the four held in custody in Memphis, the FBI last Friday in Chicago arrested Leotha Wilson as the fifth victim of the Sept. 12 pre-dawn fantasy. A manhunt is still going on for the sixth, as yet unnamed victim. All are being held without bail.

Attorney General Phil Canale has said that the trial is likely in November, depending on whether the missing defendant can be found.

The young Negroes are being held under two indictments—one on the charge of attempt to mur-

ROBESON

(Continued from Page 8)

same widespread reaction to the equally brutal murders in Kenya and Malaya—something that Paul Robeson would speak out against with equal vigor.

"Many in the movement" (a British term meaning the Trade Unions, Labor Party and Cooperatives) recall Robeson's series of three articles in Reynold's News, when he last visited Britain in 1949. He recalled how one of his old friends from his student days in America asked what had caused him to change from a mild person of the past into the militant and political fighter of today. "I think back," wrote Robeson, "and wonder why my attitude changed since my student days. Then I realize that I first learned my militancy and my politics from your labor movement here in Britain."

I am sure that while Americans know that Paul sprang from and belongs to them, and has a love and devotion for the true values of America, as he so movingly sings in "What Is America to Me," that they also appreciate the contributions of the British Labor Movement in making the American Paul Robeson, the Giant of the World that he is today.

LIBARY

(Continued from Page 9)

fairs, The Communist, Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Journal of Negro History, People's China, Jewish Life and a dozen others. And this does not include materials obtained by students from the open shelves.

Mr. Black estimates that between 16,000 and 20,000 people use the Jefferson School Library in a given year.

Major factors limiting service, he says, are lack of funds and especially lack of professionally trained assistance—"both of which," he adds, "could be very substantially corrected by a few, relatively small sustaining contributions."

★

MY VISIT to the Jefferson School Library was extremely illuminating, and greatly enhanced my appreciation of the invaluable service this 12-year-old educational center for working people is making to the labor and progressive movement. It also enabled me to meet a remarkable professional man whose life and talents are devoted wholly—and effectively—toward strengthening the working class and people's movements for peace, democracy and socialism.

Incidentally, when I reminded Henry Black that he had supplied me with a long sought "absolutely unavailable" pamphlet, he commented: "All you people are alike; if your tooth aches you see a dentist, if you get pinched you call for a lawyer, but you'd never think of seeing a librarian about obtaining a rare book."

TV GUIDE

(Continued from Page 8)

keen sense of the difference between fact and fable, though he didn't always tell his readers which he thought was which. "My duty," he wrote, "is to report all that is said, but I am not obliged to believe it all."

He is a gentle skeptic about matters that cannot be verified:

"Where the Gods come from," he says at one point, "whether they always existed, what they looked like, was, so to speak, unknown till yesterday. Homer and Hesiod lived not more than 400 years ago, and it was they who made the Gods for the Greeks and gave them their names and shapes."

But in his "Persian Wars," Herodotus deals not only with historical facts but consciously with a living historical pattern, the fight for freedom.

Some history professors today, finding the historical trend to freedom disturbing, either deny a pattern is possible in the choas of facts or declare all history is mythology. In this they are landing in the pre-Herodotus era, one might say, when, conversely, all mythology was history.

★

THE GATHERING of facts cannot be the sole task of the historian (see Aptheker's History and Reality), for sometimes a slight twist in the steering wheel may drive you off the road into the marsh of fable. To go back to our own time and to the Revlon $64,000 program. It is a fact that a humble shoemaker (he wasn't the International Shoe Co.), whose father lives near Genoa, Italy won $32,000 in America by knowing facts about opera like the exact date Toscanini conducted Aida. I have read that the Voice of America triumphantly broadcast this news to Europe.

Now if any people in Italy or elsewhere got the impression, from some turn of phrase in the broadcast or from the bare announcement itself, that America is a remarkable land where shoemakers can get rich by boning up on opera, then for them the story is no longer history but mythology.

Lifeliners

Too often, we develop the tendency of taking our paper for granted. Not only in the sense that, come rain or shine, good times or bad, somehow the Daily Worker and The Worker will appear—but, in the sense that we are not fully aware of how much we depend upon them for news and information not available in the capitalist press. A letter from an old friend of our paper brought this sharply to our attention.

"Enclosed find my weekly dollar. I'm a worker in a small shop. Recently, an experience which we had made me newly aware of how much I rely upon the Daily Worker for news of trade union and shop activity. We had a very important union meeting at which we took up the question of coming wage negotiations. As we discussed the question, I remembered an article in the Daily about certain victories which a union like ours had won in another city. I took the floor in the meeting and by using the material in our paper was able to convince the membership as to how we could best conduct our struggle. P.S. We won our demands."

Maybe if all us woke up to this fact that without the Daily and The Worker we would literally be lost, we would do more in a concrete way to guarantee that our paper stays alive. I want to urge every reader to stop taking the paper for granted. Let's all become regular sustainers and in this way make sure that the paper and its message reaches the workers every day. Thanks for your guidance and support."

• • •

Need we say anything more? JOIN THE LIFELINERS TODAY! Send your bucks in regularly. This Week's Lifeliners: Wash. Hts., $2; Z, $1; Z & T, $1; Sam, Bx., $5; Kings H'way, $18; Kings H'way, $5; Madison, Wisc., $5; Alex, $1; Miss., $5.

ITALIAN CINEMA

(Continued from Page 9)

throw it at the mercy of the U. S. film monopoly.

We are all of different political persuasions but our ideological differences have never kept us from a common ground of understanding in spite of the attempts made to divide us. It couldn't be otherwise because in the kind of film that we defend, to whichever author a work may belong, there is always the same spirit running through it, a distinctly Italian spirit which, needy of criticism, understanding and of discussion, expresses a faith in life and the hope that the world will be better and must be better.

That is why we are united in opposing with all our energy a film policy which is the negation of these feelings and these ideas, all of which are expressed so eloquently in the Constitution of the Republic which was the culmination for our people of years of sacrifice and heroism.

We Demand Freedom Of Expression

We want to see removed the bonds imposed by the old law, a relic of the former regime, which denies freedom of expression; we want to see the renewal and improvement of the directors concerning the national cinema and that with them there be established a democratic control by Parliament over the categories involved, so that the legitimate economic assurances are such that under no circumstances and in no way would it be possible for any government to profit from the mor terrorize them.

So far we rely upon a call to public opinion and to those who, in Parliament and in the government, are not insensitive to a situation which, as in a mirror, reflects the threatened interests of the work and spirit of the Italian people.

We count upon the Italian public to support us in this our decisive battle, because the cinema is the fruit of a continuous collaboration between its creators and the nation in its double identity as a participant and a spectator.

The cinema without freedom is only a machine for speculation and unenlightened patronizing. We are fighting for everyone's right to create a cinema that is free.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Circolo Romano del Cinema.

MORRIS

(Continued from Page 3)

down to them by leaders than as expressions of their entire organization. Most often public announcements of a union's endorsement of a candidate or platform are based on the action of a membership meeting with less than one percent of the members in attendance.

★

SOME labor circles are becoming aware of the dangerous situation. The powerful Illinois Federation of Labor in its convention last week passed a resolution both greeting Geneva and urging local unions to "concern themselves with the great issue of peace." The resolution further said that labor backed candidates must "become exponents of a genuine policy of peace."

The strategy the Republicans are working out should arouse the unions to a realization that 1) in order to win in 1956 the members of the unions must win IMMEDIATELY to actively support labor's election program, and 2) the trade unionists can be won (as the Illinois Federation of Labor stresses) only if the key issue of peace highlights labor's program.

The 1952 campaign already gave ample evidence that labor political action organized from the top down can't rally the votes. This will be all the more true next year. Labor cannot do an effective job with just political action COMMITTEES. It will take a political action machinery with many thousands of participants to combat the line mapped out by the enemies of the trade union movement.

FILM FACTS
About a Country in the News!
Arts • Science • Music • Newsreels
• Authentic • Unusual
• Interesting • Provocative
FILMS ABOUT POLAND
For Schools . . . Clubs . . . Meetings
. . . and Television
Available EXCLUSIVELY Through
[illegible]
[illegible]
Washington 9, D.C. • DEcatur 2-[illegible]
Write NOW for FREE Catalog!

Attention Subscriber:

We are sorry about the delay in sending you the *Free Premium Offer, Elizabeth G.* Flynn's "I Speak My Own Piece."

The publisher informs us that the book will be off the press toward the end of the month. Please be patient.

Circulation Dept.

BOOKS

Sex and The Nature of Things

"Sex and the Nature of Things," By N. J. Berril. Pocket Books, Inc., New York, 1955. 35 cents.

"SEX AND THE Nature of Things" is not a book about sex among humans. It has a much broader scope. As its subtitle indicates, its subject is "the part sex plays in the creation and evolution of all living things."

This is a vast subject with many ramifications. It is to the credit of the author that he does not hesitate to explore them. As a result, this book is no mere survey of sex throughout the plant and animal kingdoms. As the author himself puts it, "Sex makes sense only in relation to other things — to the organisms that express it, to the environ-

ment they live in, and to their long and changing past as organisms in a changing world." This basically dialectic theme is carried through and reflected in the many chapters of the book.

In the beginning chapters, we get a picture of the part sex plays in evolution. Some animals reproduce without sex. Small pieces of the body of the parent just grow into whole new organisms. In this case, the offspring always look exactly like the preceding generation. In other animals, both sexes are in one body. When self-fertilization takes place, the rate of evolution is very slow. It is only when the sexes become really separate, and the sperm from one organism joins the eggs of another, that we get a fast rate of evolution. Here for the first time, the offspring varied a great deal, and there was produced that diversity of living things which supplied the raw material for evolution. This thesis is basic to the book—"out of sex cells came evolution."

★

THIS CONCEPT of the variability of living things seems to leave the environment out of the picture. At one point Professor Berrill (of McGill University) calls the never-ending shuffling of hereditary units that is brought about by the joining of eggs and sperm, plus the occasional real changes that occur in these units, the mainspring of evolution. Do these "occasional real changes" have anything to do with the environment? When he talks about mammalian origins, Professor Berrill comes forward with the theory that mammals evolved on the earth because of a change in temperature. Increasing warmth, he feels, led to the discarding of reptilian scales of armor, and to the evolution of sweat glands, hair, and oil glands. But he does not make himself clear as to whether the influence of the environment was direct, causing real changes in the hereditary units, or whether it acted only as a force in natural selection.

Besides the interesting sections on evolution, there are fascinating chapters on the ways the separate sexes in the animal world get together at the same time and place to breed; on animal courtship and the choice of a mate; on sex in insect societies; and on the part hormones play in sex development. Every page is packed with up-to-date information, and provocative theorizing enriches most of the chapters.

Professor Berrill has a lively and incisive style. In spite of this, the book may be hard going for the average layman with no knowledge of biology. For those interested in the field, however, there is much to chew on in the "offbeat" interpretations and "thinkings aloud" about the amazing facts of sex and evolution.

MILLIE SAND.

The Mystery of T. E. Lawrence

LAWRENCE OF ARABIA. By Richard Aldington. Regnery. $5.

IT HAS BEEN said of T. E. Lawrence that he was always backing into the limelight. Richard Aldington has written a laborious book to prove the truth of the statement.

Aldington calls Lawrence a habitual liar. This has shocked the builders of the Lawrence myth, but unfortunately for them. Aldington's facts are not to be denied. Lawrence did indeed lie, and the lies were always for the glorification of the liar.

The picture Lawrence painted of himself long ago in his writings is that of an intensely able, but quite unscrupulous man, ambitious, egotistical and often sadistic.

★

HE HAD many talents; it is Aldington's thesis that they were distorted by his resentment of what he considered the misfortune of his illegitimate birth.

That may or may not be so, but it is certainly true that most of the things written about him by his friends as well as his detractors indicate a tortuous character.

The man who brought him fame was Lowell Thomas, sent by the U. S. government to produce propaganda for the British cause in World War I.

★

THOMAS found the Arab war, with its camels, its charging horses, its picturesque dresses, and its handsome Lawrence just his meat. After the war he gave 2,000 lectures and wrote a book about Lawrence—with the aid of Lawrence.

Later the hero pretended he had nothing to do with Thomas' book or that written by Robert Graves, but according to Aldington he read every word of both and approved them before they went to the printer.

★

SHORTLY before his death in 1935 Lawrence was approached by Oswald Mosley and the British fascists and he agreed to become "dictator of the press" if they achieved power. He was also considering a meeting with Hitler.

Aldington's book is long, bad tempered and rather dull. It has too many sneers to be pleasant. But undoubtedly it will do something to correct the legend of the man who was a tool of British imperialism in the Middle East and an amateur in espionage.

—Hugh Phillips

Art Exchange Can End 'Iron Curtain' Legend

By DMITRY KABALEVSKY

Dmitry Kabalevsky is a well-known Soviet composer. His operas "Colas Breugnon" and "The Family of Taras" enjoy great popularity, as do his various works in other forms, among these his "Shakespeare Sonnets" song cycle. Dmitry Kabalevsky is Secretary of the Soviet Composers' Union. This was written before Gilels, and the other Soviet artists were invited here.

WORLD CULTURE has developed over the ages through close contacts between the different cultures of different nations, which have mutually enriched one another. The desire for friendly cooperation, and mutual respect and trust, have always been intrinsic with the world's great scientists, writers, musicians and artists.

This fine cultural tradition continues in our day, and is taking root among growing numbers of intellectuals all over the world. The various international congresses and contests, festivals and conferences in science and the arts are evidence of this. So, too, are the speeches and writings of eminent representatives of world culture. And all this underscores once again how vitally important it is in our day to have greater faith among the nations and broader cultural cooperation.

In light of all this I read with particular interest an editorial in the "New York Times" about the development of cultural connections between the United States and the Soviet Union. The editorial says "it would be a pity if weight lifting and chess should exhaust American-Soviet contacts." And one cannot but agree that a visit by the Metropolitan Opera company to Moscow, or performances by David Oistrakh or Galina Ulanova in the States will not only be highly interesting for audiences, they will also enrich the art of both countries.

★

IT IS TO BE regretted, however, that this article, unbiased and reasonable on the whole, should close on a false note. "Let us hope," the paper writes, "that the beginnings made to date will be expanded and that the Soviet iron curtain—which has hindered such exchanges to date—will hinder them no longer."

Before talking about a "Soviet iron curtain," it would be in place to recall a few facts illustrating what really has been hindering the development of cultural intercourse between the Soviet Union and a number of countries in the West. To cite but two of the better-known facts; in 1949 the U.S. State Department gave Dmitry Shostakovich, one of the leading composers of our day, 48 hours in which to leave the States, although his concerts had been announced in a number of towns; in 1954 the French government banned the Soviet ballet company headed by the famous Galina Ulanova from performing in Paris. . . .

SOVIET art workers are doing much to broaden friendly ties with their colleagues abroad. And the "New York Times" Washington correspondent was misstating the facts when he wrote (Feb. 28) that "Soviet artists are closely watched" and "prevented from getting too friendly with their capitalistic counter-parts." This is by no means the case, as my own experience shows.

I have been abroad a good many times in the past 10 years —in Britain, China, France,

"Dear Mr. Kabalevski . . ."

Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, Austria, Sweden and Hungary. On these tours I have met any number of people of different trades and professions, but mainly, of course, people in the world of art. And I can assure the "New York Times" correspondent that nobody prevented me from meeting the people I wanted to meet or who wanted to meet me, or from talking about the things we wanted to talk about.

True, there was that one occasion when I learned that I had been watched. It was after I had been in Birmingham with the violinist Igor Bezrodny and the pianist Alexander Yerokhin for a performance of Handel's "Messiah" conducted by Sir John Barbirolli. . . . I found out all about it from the "Daily Mail," in an item with the intriguing heading: "Detective on Watch in Alcove B." It appears that a detective from the special department, sheltered by palms and a music score, had been watching the Soviet visitors in the alcove.

PERSONAL meetings abroad and at home do not exhaust Soviet musicians' contacts with their foreign colleagues. For instance, the Soviet Composers' Union, of which I have the honor of being Secretary, receives dozens of letters every month from all parts of the world. In recent years I myself have corresponded with many musicians in no less than 20 countries, including America. Feeling that contacts ought to be closer between Soviet and American musicians, I recently wrote to the famous composer Aaron Copland, and am impatiently awaiting his reply.

★

I WRITE a good deal of music for children, and I frequently receive letters from children and young people in many countries. This year I got a letter from a girl of 13 in North Redwood, Minnesota — Carolyn Simondet, a piano student. I replied at the first opportunity, answering her questions about how one of my pieces was to be performed. Later, I read an item in the "New York Times" of May 29 showing that my reply had made a bigger impression than I had ever expected. Carolyn saw it as an indication that the "iron curtain" was not so impenetrable as she had imagined.

I found that most enheartening. If American children can so easily see through the "Soviet iron curtain" legend, there is cause to hope that adults will soon do the same. . . .

THE WASHINGTON correspondent earlier mentioned also writes that the United States "has begun a counter-offensive" against Soviet "cultural propaganda," to "counter-act" (!) the influence of Soviet artists abroad.

I must confess that, as a musician, I find it hard to understand how anybody who wants to see cultural exchange developed can indulge in such expressions as "offensive" and "counter-offensive" or regard creative cooperation and rivalry between artists of different countries as a sort of "counter-action" of one another's influence.

I have often attended or performed at concerts given by Soviet artists in other countries. But never have these concerts been regarded as an "offensive" by Soviet culture on the culture of other countries.

In the same way, when I heard concerts given in Moscow by artists from London or Peking, Paris or Prague, Belgrade or Sofiia, Rio de Janeiro or Warsaw, it never occurred to me to think of them as a "counter-offensive" on Soviet culture. I am sure that none of my fellow citizens interpret them as such.

FROM their early years Soviet musicians are taught to appreciate and respect the culture of other nations. We know from history of the friendly ties between the Russian classical composers and leading musicians of many other countries, and the tradition is kept up in the education of our children and young people.

When we hear a talented musician we applaud him, congratulate him and thank him for the pleasure we have received, irrespective of whether he is Russian or English, whether he lives in the United States or China, and whether he got his training in the Paris or the Sofia conservatory.

We fully realize what a loss to world culture would result from the absence of living contacts and exchanges between the various national cultures. We also realize that cultural contacts can be highly important in establishing friendly ties between nations. And last but not least we have a plain, human liking for all that is fine in the national culture of other peoples.

PRETTY AND PRACTICAL

Just two major pieces make this attractive frock that's perfect for general wear. Pattern 8143 comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42, 44, 46. Send 35 cents in coin, your name, address, pattern number and size to Federated Press, 1150 Ave. of the Americas, New York 36, N.Y. Send 25c for your copy.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

From a Tattered Scorecard —For History—THAT Game!

By LESTER RODNEY

WE HAVE a big welcome surprise today for one of our readers. Letter from the midwest last week said:

"Dear Lester:—Maybe New York papers ran the final game of the World Series play by play, but I couldn't find any such account. Many of us who work for a living and would like to have seen the game have only the next day's (Wednesday, Oct. 5) papers to go by for the game. Now you know that the real fan, especially a Dodger fan, wants to have a record of that game play by play. Can you tell me where I could get it? . . . Young Worker."

Yes, Young Worker, I can, right here, in today's paper! Since we kept our score cards from the Series, it is an easy matter to reconstruct the final game play by play. It seems like it should make good reading for any fan, so why not? In doing it, I myself was surprised, just a couple of weeks after the event, at how many crises there were in the game.

So, for the record, for the benefit of those who didn't see or hear the game that workaday Tuesday, and for the enjoyment of re-living a high moment of sports history.

Dodger 1st — Gilliam, batting righthanded against southpaw Byrnes, grounded routinely to Rizzuto for the game's first out. Reese lifted a high fly to Cerv in medium center. After falling behind Snider 3-1, missing with the careful outside curves, Byrne got the Duke on a hard grounder straight to Martin at second. One, two, three.

Yankee 1st—Rizzuto lifted a high foul almost straight up into the air, Campy squeezed it a step behind home plate. Gilliam camped under Martin's soft fly to left. With the count 2 balls, one strike on McDougald, Podres and Campy though they got the second strike, but the close pitch was called ball three. Podres showed that he was not going to upset easy today, blazing over a called second strike, two more fast ones which McDougald fouled off, and then a beautiful let-up curve for called strike three, 4 straight strikes after the 3-1 count. Yanks also out 1-2-3.

Dodgers 2nd—Martin whipped out Camanella on a high hopper. Furillo hit one which brought the crowd up at the solid sound, but Howard went back fast and far to deep left center and took the approximately 400 feet "Ebbets Field home run" with no trouble. Hodges walked to become the game's first base runner. Don Hoak bounced to Martin, who flipped to Skowron for the third out.

Yanks 2nd—Berra met the ball solidly but Snider came in a few steps to take it. Bauer bounded to Gilliam, who flipped him out. Skowron delivered the game's first hit and became the first Yankee base runner with a line shot to right which bounded into the low seats for a ground rule double. Reese gobbled up Cerv's bounder and whipped him out to retire the side.

Dodger 3rd — Rizzuto took Zimmer's grounder and threw him out. Martin did likewise to Podres. Gilliam worked Byrne for a walk (his 8th of the Series). Reese hit the ball hard but right at Cerv in straightaway center for the third out. After three innings Byrne had not yielded a hit.

Yankee 3rd—Howard lifted to Snider. Podres fell behind 3-0 on Byrne, then threw two called strikes. Byrne fouled one off, then Podres ripped in a called third strike. After this close call his control got shakier and he threw 6 straight balls, Rizzuto walking on 4 and Martin going to a count of 2-0. Billy then cracked the aimed "sucker pitch" to right for a short single. Rizzuto stopping at second, and Alston came out to the mound to confer with Podres and Campanella. He left Johnny in, as if you didn't know, but the young southpaw threw two balls to McDougald, and with Berra on deck the Yankee fans were whooping it up for the breakthrough. Podres threw a called strike, then fell off to 3-1, a foul made it a full count, and McDougald hit the next pitch, a rather slow bounder right down the third base line. As Rizzuto slid into 3rd with Hoak waiting for the ball and probably not able to make a play, the ball caromed off Phil and the umpire promptly signalled the 3rd out, a break for Podres and the Dodgers.

Campy, 1st Blood

Dodger 4th—Snider struck out. Campy pulled a long, solid double into the left field corner for the first Dodger hit. Brooklyn fans came alive. There was a gasp as Furillo belted a vicious foul down the left field line. Rizzuto then made a splendid play on Carl's topped dribbler, racing in an flipping off balance to 1st just in time, Campy moving to 3rd. Hodges watched two called strikes go by, then hit a fast, inside pitch cleanly though not too hard to left for the single which scored Campy for the big game's first blood. Hoak bounced out to McDougald to end the inning with the Dodgers leading 1-0.

Yanks 4th—There were groans of dismay from Dodger fans and cheers from Yankee fans as Berra lifted what appeared to be a routine fly to left center, and it fell for a double as Snider and Gilliam each backed off at the last second.. Again Podres refused to become unsettled. Furillo came in fast for Bauer's liner to right, Berra not trying to tag up though Carl was over near the foul line when he cought it. Berra moved to third as Gilliam tossed out Skowron. After falling behind 2-0 to Cerv, Podres got him to lift a pop which the backpedalling Reese took in short left.

Dodger 5th — Byrne mowed down the Dodgers fast as Zimmer fanned, Podres fouled to McDougald and Gilliam bounced to McDougald, who whipped him out.

Yankee 5th—Howard brought the fans up with a long smash to left center, but it was a duplicate of Furillo's earlier "Ebbets Field homer" as Gilliam skipped to haul it down. Byrne watched a third strike for the second straight time. Hoak took Rizzuto's tap and gunned him out, leaving the score 1-0 with the game past the halfway mark.

Dodgers 6th—Reese cracked a solid liner which cleared the leaping Rizzuto's glove and went into center for a single. Snider laid down a perfect bunt sacrifice and when Skowron tagged him on the fast play, the ball flew out of the Yankee 1st sacker's mitt for an error, leaving Dodgers on 1st and 2nd with none out, Campanella promptly dropped another pretty bunt, and the runners moved to 2nd and 3rd as Roy was thrown out at first on the successful sacrifice, Byrne to Martin, who covered the base. Stengel came out and made his fateful decision. He had Byrne throw four wide ones to Furillo to load the bases while Bob Grim completed his warm up pitches. The righthanded Grim then came on to face Hodges, who has twice led the N. L. in sacrifice flies. Grim curved over a called strike, threw one ball and Hodges drove a deep fly which sent Cerv scampering into right center, Reese scoring and Snider racing to third after the catch. Hoak drew a walk to refill the bases. This led to no more runs, but was a key to the ballgame for Alston pinch-hitted George Shuba for Zimmer, a good offensive percentage move which led to a defensive "stroke of genius.' Shuba bounded out, Skowron to Grim, who covered 1st, to end the inning but the Dodgers had to shift Gilliam into 2nd to replace Zimmer, and Amoros entered the ball game in left field.

That Catch!

Yankee 6th—Martin walked on 4 straight pitches. Alston came out again to confer with the battery. Labine was now warmed up. McDougald caught Hoak napping with a perfect bunt for a base hit down the 3rd base line, putting Yanks on 1st and 2nd with none down and setting up the big play of the Series. Berra hit an outside pitch and drove a medium high fly well down the left field line, no-man's land with a lefthanded pull hitter at bat. Little Amoros, one of the game's fastest runners raced over the grass and just as it appeared the ball would drop for a devastating two run double or triple, reached out his glove and made the spakling one hand snatch on the dead run. He had to be lefthanded to make this catch, with the glove on his right hand. Gilliam is righthanded, and is not as fast as Amoros.

McDougald, waiting to turn on the speed and score, was at 2nd base, and started his desperate scramble back. But Amoros put on the brakes, wheeled quickly and threw accurately into the glove of Reese, who had gone out for the relay. Peewee gunned it to first base without hesitation and the throw beat the desperate McDougald's catapulting slide by a whisker to complete what well might have been the most spectacular and important double play in Series history. Instead of tie score, none out, Berra on 2nd or 3rd and Podres out of the game, it was two out and no runs in. With Martin still at 2nd, Reese fielded Baur's tricky hooper and barely got Hank at first to end the dramatic inning with Brooklyn still ahead 2-0.

Dodgers 7th—Podres, getting a swelling ovation, bounced out to Martin. Gilliam cracked a single into right, but with Reese at bat was out attempting to steal, Berra firing perfectly to Rizzuto. Reese fanned.

Yankee 7th—The tension was now thick and choking in the stands on every pitch. Skowron bounded to short and Reese threw him out. Cerv did exactly the same thing. With two away Howard delivered a clean single to left and Mickey Mantle stepped to the plate, batting righthanded, as a pinch hitter for Grim. Podres got him on a high pop to Reese behind third to end the inning.

Dodger 8th—Bob Turley took the mound for the Yanks and shot through the Dodger big guns 1-2-3 as Snider fanned, Campy flied to left and Furillo skied to center. He looked overpowering.

Yankee 8th—Top of the order, two innings left, and Rizzuto came through with a sharp single to left. Martin hit a blooper to short right but the racing Furillo collared it on the run waist high for the first out. Podres appeared be laboring as he fell behind 3-1 to McDougald. He slipped over the second strike and Gil then cracked a sharp bounder which took a wicked hop off Hoak's shoulder for a single to left Rizzuto buzzing to 3rd. (The importance of the Dodger's second run is worth noting here. It is not correct to say they only needed one because Podres pitched a shutout. If the score were 1-0 instead of 2-0, Martin would have sacrificed between the two singles and a run could have scored).

Yankee fans turned the place into bedlam as Berra, perhaps baseball's leading late inning clutch blaster, came up. Pitching carefully for the outside corner, Podres missed three times and was behind 3-0 as Berra refused to nibble. He threw in strike one, and then got the most dangerous Yankee on a soft fly to short right. Furillo rifled in a threw but Rizzuto had no notion of running into another doubleplay. Podres then went to 2 and 2 on Hank Bauer and blew a high hard one past Hank's swishing bat to end the 8th as Dodger fans went wild.

Dodger 9th—Hodges fouled to Skowron. Hoak lined a clean single through the middle. Amoros got a hand for his catch and drew a walk. Podres flied to Cerv. Gilliam hit a long drive to the running track in front of the rightfield bleachers which Bauer pulled down after racing back hard without the trace of a limp. For a moment it looked as if the Dodgers would have two "insurance runs."

Three to Go . . .

Yankee 9th—Some fans turned away unable to bear watching as the Dodgers took the field 3 outs away from their first championship. Skowron took ball one, Podres whipped in a called strike. Skowron hit a hard one hop smash which Podres flagged down with his glove, then seemed unable to pull it out of the webbing as he ran toward 1st. He finally extricated it and flipped to Hodges in time. Two to go. Dodger fans, and the players in the dugout, cheered the out in a quick burst and then lapsed into deathly, nervous silence. Cerv lifted one high in the air to left. It is going to be caught easily! Amoros takes it, two out, just one to go!

There is almost a physical feeling of thick, pounding tension over the Stadium as Howard stands in with his wide stance. The count goes to two balls and two strikes. The Dodgers are one pitch away. Podres fires a fast ball, Howard swings. It is a foul back. He fires another hard one, Howard swings again, it is another fouled out of play. The next pitch is a let up change of pace, Howard swings, the ball caroms along the ground slightly to Reese's right. The 36 year old Peewee, who has played in all five World Series defeats against the Yanks, gloves it, seems to aim a little too carefull. Hodges has to stretch way in toward home and the ball hits his glove barely off the ground. The umpire's right thumb goes up.

PICKING THE PROS . . .

Our pro picks slipped off the mark last week. We got the unvictorious Chicago Bears knocking off the unbeaten Baltimore Colts in Chicago, and the Greenbay Packers upsetting the unbeaten Los Angeles Rams. We'll grab an alibi on the 2 out of 5 week, the above two were played on dry fields and it rained miserably on the other three, where our pix went down as Frisco nipped Detroit, the Giants sloshed over the Cards, and the Browns smothered Washington. What's thrat? Wasn't it wet on both sides of the field? Alright now, no heckling.

Trying to get back to our 4 out of 5 pace of the opening weeks, it is:

GIANTS over Pittsburgh Steelers.

WASHINGTON upsets favored Baltimore, our blue plate special.

CLEVELAND, rolling now, over Greenbay.

LOS ANGELES keeps Detroit down.

PHILADELPHIA over Chi. Cards.

FRISCO over Chi. Bears.

When the Rains Came

(Continued from Page 1)

construction of machinery for death.

★

IN A YEAR, this past year, alone, 35 billions were appropriated for purposes of war, and all of 35 millions of dollars, or precisely one-thousandth the the sum for destruction was granted by Congress for the Army Engineers, to control the floods in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia—where perhaps some forty millions of our nation live. Of this money only $5,780,000 was spent.

In other words, when I heard the mayor's proclamation and felt the dim, medieval quality of the announcement to drink no water, more was involved than the matter of mood. We are grappling with problems of the Twentieth Century as though we are living in Camelot of King Arthur's Court.

As I stood looking at the swollen creek that stormed by in its aqueous robes of terror, a workingman from the New York Central railroad, homeward bound after the day, stopped too and there was a long silence which he broke. A nephew of his in Danbury last week saw his trim, painted little home go careering off into the stream when the ironically-named Still River, often a mere foot in depth, went crazy.

My companion's kin had spent a lifetime of hard-earned savings building the home, "$8,500, by God," the railroadman said, and now where were they?

He did not know whom to blame, it was a crime of Nature, but, more likely, he mumbled, it was the damned atombomb that was responsible. When he was a boy there were rains and storms, but never, never this.

★

AND THOUGH I certainly hesitate to attribute this horror of floods and storms to a possible unbalance of the elements caused by the radiation of A-bomb tests, as my friend on the bridge suggested, I do know his instincts were right this far: expend even a fraction of the moneys spent on the weapons of absolute destruction, A and H, as well as the so-called conventional machines of death, spend that money on the control of floods and we would not fear as many in New England and elsewhere are beginning to fear the gentle fall of rain.

It is time our moral—and political—responsibility emerged from the time of Henry and Isabella of Navarre to match our grasp of Einsteinian science. The time should long have passed when a mayor would need to ride wildly through the streets, lit by electric lights crying, "Beware of pestilence!"

Struggle for 14th Amendment

(Continued from Page 2)

period of democracy in the South, known in our history as Radical Reconstruction—an era which was brought to an end by an alliance of Northern capitalists and Southern plantation owners. There have been, however, repeated attempts ever since by the Negro people and their allies to enforce the Amendment. At the turn of the century, the Crumpacker Bill was introduced into the House; it was a proposal to determine by the 12th census the number of persons illegally denied the right to vote in order to bring apportionment of Congressmen in line with the second section of the 14th Amendment. Some of the most able and impassioned speeches of the Negro members of Congress were made in support of the Crumpacker Bill.

The Niagara Movement, predecessor of the NAACP, declared at its convention in 1906: "We want the 14th Amendment carried out to the letter and every State disfranchised in Congress which attempts to disfranchise its rightful voters."

★

MORE recently, in 1947, Eugene Dennis, then General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, went to court to demand, among other things, enforcement of the second section of the 14th Amendment. Dennis declined to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities which had subpenaed him, on the ground that the committee was illegally constituted because it included John Rankin of Mississippi, who had been seated in disregard of the Constitution.

For this refusal Dennis was jailed for contempt; his brief to the Court of Appeals and to the Supreme Court gives to any fair-minded citizen irrefutable proof that the number of Mississippi members in Congress should be reduced until that State grants suffrage to the Negro people.

When the Dennis appeal was heard, there were seven Congressmen from Mississippi; today there are six, and the argument to send them back home is as valid now as it was when Dennis' attorneys made their argument in 1947. Mississippi in 1950 had a population of over two million persons, a little over one million were white, almost one million were Negro. Yet extremely few Negro votes are cast in Mississippi.

Mississippi politicians devote endless effort to devising ways of depriving the Negro of his vote. The poll tax has long existed in the State; currently, it is cumulative for two years, and recently Negroes have been ordered by factory employers and plantation owners, and by gangs of hoodlums, to destroy their poll tax receipts. In addition to the poll tax, there is the white primary system, illegal, but almost one hundred percent effective, and virtually fatal to Negro suffrage in a State where the Democratic primary is the election.

★

TODAY Mississippi is passing new laws, and exercising ever-greater terror, to find new methods of nullifying the U. S. Constitution. Thus, this very year, the Mississippi legislature passed a law tightening the "literacy" requirements for voting; one must now "read, write and interpret a section of the U. S. or State Constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar." The important words in this law are, of course, "to the satisfaction of the registrar." The registrar is always white; he is an appointee of the reigning political machine; in any case, the schooling given to Negro children for only three or four months of the year and is minimal in quality. Members of the State legislature, debating the amendment, said frankly that it was designed to further cut down the Negro vote.

When a Negro does succeed in casting his ballot, the white supremacists resort to other measures. A United Press dispatch in the New York Times, Aug. 24, 1955, quoted Tom J. Tubb, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, as ordering all county committees in the run-off primary to challenge all Negro voters. The Democratic County Committee of Bolivar, which contains the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou, stated publicly that Negro ballots would not be counted. Congressman Diggs on Aug. 4 wrote to the U. S. Department of Justice giving a bill of particulars on illegal election practices in Mississippi, and demanding that the Department take action. It has taken none.

★

AN ECONOMIC boycott of Negroes who try to vote or who urge other Negroes to vote has become a feature of the Mississippi political scene. Negro factory workers and farmers are threatened with loss of the job or eviction from the plantation. A boycott is directed against Negro shopkeepers, filling station operators, doctors, dentists, attorneys who vote or who are active in the suffrage fight; Negroes are told not to patronize them; and mortgages are foreclosed and loans and credit are denied as part of the same economic pressure.

But in addition to all this there is terror, the stark terror of the rope, the lash, and the gun; and this terror grows in Mississippi. Before the lynching of young Emmett Till—which was among other things a part, although an indirect part, of the effort to disfranchise the Negro—came the lynching of the Reverend George Lee, murdered because he refused to remove his name from the voters' list; and the lynching of Lamar Smith, assassinated because of his effort to obtain absentee ballots for Negro soldiers. Both of these lynchings took place in 1955.

★

MISSISSIPPI is not the only State which in this manner violates the Constitution, but it is unquestionably the State with the worst record, and today it is the State on which all eyes are focused because of the murder of a child. Voters in other States should remember that the illegally seated Congressmen of Mississippi legislate for the entire nation. And precisely because of the stranglehold of the lynchers' political machine in Mississippi, that State holds a disproportionate number of seats on House and Senate Committees, and a disproportionate number of chairmanships, for in such matters seniority weighs heavily. The fate of the Taft-Hartley law, the fate of tax relief for the lower income brackets, of aid for farmers and the rights of trade unionists; the welfare of the masses of people in Maine and Nevada and California and New York, rest largely—and all too largely—in the hands of Mississippi lynchers.

ECONOMIC lynching in the South should be investigated, the NAACP is urging. Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional secretary of the Association, just returned from a tour of the southeast, says that Mississippi is "the core of this new menace." She cited a number of areas in Alabama, South Carolina and Misssissippi where Negroes who signed desegregation petitions have been fired from jobs or bullied into withdrawing their names.

Big Biz Sees New Castle as Model for Union Busting

By GEORGE MORRIS

"YOU AND HERBERT KOHLER are real patriots," wrote a Kentucky manufacturer to William Prosser, general manager of the Indiana Perfect Circle Corp. who is running scabs into his strike-bound plants under protection of National Guardsmen and Sherman tanks.

The above, from the Wall Street Journal, shows how the 19-month Kohler and 13-week Perfect Circle strikes have become the focal points of a "stop labor" drive that big business interests, the real force in the background, are working to build up.

Governor George Craig of Indiana, a former national commander of the American Legion, who sent the Guardsmen and tanks into New Castle, Hagerstown and Richmond to guarantee scab operation of the four P.C. plants, is currently the big hero of the union busters.

Craig together with the Teetor family (who have the president, and five of the eight P.C. board members, including Lothair Teetor, Assistant Secretary of Commerce) acted, as one of the most notorious big business propaganda outfits, the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., sent out an emergency letter to its stalwart backers. The CCG asked for an immediate $100,000 and a minimum of $50,000 monthly for its "program of action" against the new "labor monopoly" as the CIO-AFL merger is called.

★

THE MAIN personal target of the CCG's campaign is Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, the union involved in the Kohler and P. C. strikes. The big terror painted to the employers whose "emergency" donations are requested is the trend towards "GAW" — supplementary unemployment benefits and the new strength labor is expected to show economically and in the 1956 political campaign after the merger convention in December.

Along with the CCG's letter, signed by its executive secretary Edward A. Rumley, notorious reactionary lobbyist, is a postcard cartooning Walter Reuther as a fat, hairy wildman clad in a tiger skin, labeled "monopoly union boss rule holding up a helpless little ball-and-chained man labeled "captive industry."

"Labor"—a tiny, bewildered figure, is shown saying, "This Frankenstein may destroy me too." The postcard quotes as authority for its vicious line, Donald Richberg who went sour 20 years ago after a short New Deal spell and became a propagandist for the most reactionary circles in America.

★

THE SAME Richberg, shortly before Craig sent guardsmen into New Castle, demanded in a speech before the Detroit Economic Club that the federal and state governments should be given authority to use the armed forces of the country and military powers to curb the trade union "monopoly." Richberg's speech brought a sharp denunciation from August Scholle, Michigan president of the CIO who placed him in the catagory of "fascist-minded hate mongers."

The Craig - Teetor conspiracy that began with the provocative use of P. C.'s basement arsenal against demonstrating pickets outside the factory, followed the CCG-Richberg blueprint.

Here are some parts of Rumley's emergency letter sent some days before the Indiana events took the spotlight:

"A grave threat to constitutional government developed in connection with the mob rule that Walter Reuther instigated in Wisconsin, by sending strong arm men from outside to stir up violence and lawlessness in the Kohler strike. Today after 14 months, Reuther has been defeated despite the fact that he spent $5 million and is currently spending $400,000 per month.

"The attached telegram stated the issue and became a major influence in arousing the citizens of Sheboygan and across Wisconsin to demand restoration of law and order. Now prodded by public sentiment which we led, the governor of Wisconsin has taken a firm stand, declaring he will use militia to suppress further violence.

"But this fight is not over. Tducational work must be continued in Wisconsin and, WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT, it must be carried across the country, informing and alerting the 80 percent of sound-thinking citizens everywhere to the dead seriousness of the issues involved in the Kohler strike."

★

THE CCG'S forces are now happy that their "educational" campaign has taken effect in Indiana and in Missouri where Governor Phil Donnelly of the notorious strikebreaking Donnelly (garment) family, invoked the state's seizure law against striking transit workers. They are also hoped that provocation of violence in the Westinghouse chain strike that began last Monday across the country would open new possibilities for the CCG's "educational" activities.

Both the AFL and CIO have drawn prominent attention in their publications to the new vigor in theh drive of the union-busters.

In a recent issue the AFL-News Reporter featured the story on the CCG's drive across its front page and warned "right-wing anti-labor groups are 'passing the hat' for multi-million-dollar war chest to cripple the free trade union movement at the next session of Congress." Along with the CCG an outfit calling itself the "National Small Businessmen's Association" and another headquartered in Memphis named the "Campaign for the 48 States," are conducting similar anti-labor propaganda, the ALF observed.

While the AFL and CIO issue alarm-toned warnings on the threats to labor, there is no indication of an active countermovement in labor ranks to meet the Kohler - New Castle formula beyond preparations for the AFL-CIO merger conventions Dec. 5. The UAW itself is carrying on a vigorous campaign in support of its strikes. But there is nowhere near the vigor from labor as a whole in support of the UAW's strike. Evidence is increasing, meanwhile, that employers encouraged by the Kohler-New Castle "stop labor" pattern are stiffening up.

NEW YORK STANDING

Figures show that a total of 53 Worker subs came into our office for the week, from the entire country. The few areas that showed any signs of circulation moving were Illinois with 6 subs; Ohio with 5 Worker subs; and from Michigan we also received 5 subs for the Worker.

As compared with last week, when the total national bundle circulation for the Worker was 6,517; this week the Worker bundle figure reached 6,643. There was a slight increase in the orders from Brooklyn, which brought this week's figure up slightly.

Circulation standing as of Oct. 20th are:

WORKER

County	(Subs) Goal	Achieved	Percent	(Bunddle) Goal	Achieved	Percent
Manhattan	3200	2543	80	1000	202	20
Brooklyn	3000	2207	73	2000	1400	70
Bronx	1800	1263	70	500	10	2
Queens	1500	1038	69	500	212	43
Upstate	500	220	44	500	221	44
TOTAL	10,000	7275	72	4500	2045	45

DAILY WORKER

County	(Subs) Goal	Achieved	Percent	(Bunddle) Goal	Achieved	Percent
Manhattan	400	378	94	200	25	13
Brooklyn	600	440	75	350	4	1
Bronx	200	127	63	100	8	8
Queens	300	230	76	150	17	11
Upstate	400	145	36	200	60	30
TOTAL	2000	1321	66	1000	114	11

State Dept.

(Continued from Page 5)

was begun on the ground floor by the Chinese revolution.

Current thinking in Washington, according to Reston, considers the events we have been discussing as resulting in a "serious slippage in the Western position." Indeed it is, if the "Western position" is anchored to the cold war and to colonial "hot" wars.

But it is an unsafe anchorage, the muddy and shifting bottom offering little real security to a ship of state exposed to the high winds of peace and colonial freedom. It is time we anchored securely in the Geneva harbor, on the solid ground of peaceful coexistence. We reserved a berth there at the July Conference. We must take it, despite the mutiny in the ranks of the State Department, if we are not to be deserted to a lonely and disastrous fate on the high seas.

Smith Act

(Continued from Page 2)

five years in prison, and $10,000 fine.

The actual trial was preceded by a long and precedent-setting fight for bail which was carried all the way to the Supreme Court.

Judge Mathes stubbornly insisted on $50,000 bail on each defendant.

The defendants remained in the Los Angeles county jail for close to five months until one Supreme Court decision reinforced by action of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals finally secured their release on bail ranging from $5,000 to $10,000.

Fundamentally, the petition for review argued that the convictions presented a grave danger to the rights of free speech and free press as guaranteed by the First Amendment.

★

FREEDOM of the press aspect was emphasized in a special petition in behalf of Daily People's World editors Al Richmond and Philip M. Connelly by attorney Augustin Donovan, a vice president of the California state bar who entered the case without fee because of the constitutional issue involved.

Words that will live . . .

Documents from American History

On Jan. 1, 1831, there appeared in Boston the Abolitionist newspaper, The Liberator. It was edited by William Lloyd Garrison. The following paragraphs are excerpts from Garrison's statement of principles in the first issue.

• • •

I determined, at every hazard, to lift up the standard of emancipation in the eyes of the nation, within sight of Bunker Hill and in the birthplace of liberty. That standard is now unfurled; long may it float, till every chain be broken and every bondman set free!

Assenting to the "self-evident truth" maintained in the American Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," I shall strenuously contend for the immediate enfranchisement of our slave population.

I am aware, that many object to the severity of my language; but is there not cause for severity? I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice. On this subject, I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation. Urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present. I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard. The apathy of the people is enough to make every statue leap from its pedestal, and to hasten the resurrection of the dead.

Source: William Lloyd Garrison, The Story of His Life Told by His Children. Vol. I, pp. 224.

'Because His Writings Are on Mankind's Side'

V. J. JEROME will spend his 59th birthday in the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he is serving a three-year sentence under the Smith Act.

Words come hard when one seeks to describe a man who is not only a master of words but who uses them so superbly to express all that is advanced and emergent in our age. His books, his imposing list of pamphlets and magazine articles, speak not only for their author but for the masses of humanity with whom he has chosen to identify his life and his creative career.

Jerome grew up speaking the earthy Yiddish of a poor Jewish family in Russian Poland at a time when the Czarist Empire was beginning to crack. Because he was sensitive and studious—the prize pupil of his Hebrew teachers—his fellow-villagers felt that he was destined to become a learned rabbi.

But a widening consciousness of the greater world than that contained in the synagogue drew him irresistibly. He saw the Jewish tanners of his village strike against the Jewish boss who underpaid them. He witnessed a joint demonstration of Polish Jews and Polish Christians protesting the conscription of their sons and brothers for the Russo-Japanese War. In a murderous pogrom in the same small town, he saw Christian workers lay down their lives to protect their Jewish neighbors.

As much as a child may make mature evaluations, the young Jerome began to realize that we may neither interpret nor change the world by clinging to racial and parochial frameworks. After he moved to London, where his parents had already migrated, he found this truth exemplified in his associations with British workers and progressive intellectuals; he became involved at the early age of 16 in the movement for Women's

V. J. JEROME

Suffrage and for Socialism in England.

JEROME came to America, at the age of 19, and began writing socially-conscious verse, which marked him as one of America's most promising lyrical poets. Years before I met the man, I recall being deeply moved by a poem of his, A Black Worker Speaks to a White Worker, which appeared in a labor newspaper. It should be reprinted and read in every trade union hall in America, along with his more recent poem on a similar subject, Caliban Speaks. Earlier verse by Jerome appeared in the Dial and other literary magazines of the pre-depression epoch; also in an anthology of philosophical poems. On graduating from New York University, his name was proposed for a Rhodes Scholarship, but he was told later by a professor that it was eliminated because he was a Jew.

Throughout his early years in this country Jerome worked as stock clerk, office boy, and then became bookkeeper for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. He began writing about the union's great struggles of the early 1920's in labor journals, and was soon part of its militant Left group. The ILG lost a careful and accurate bookkeeper when Dubinsky fired the quiet youth with the pen too uncomfortably inspired.

When I met Jerome shortly after arriving in New York in 1941, I was impressed by his scholarship and amazing range of knowledgs, his profound grasp of the whole human culture, but I was also moved by his deep personal gentleness and warmth.

★

YET NO MAN among all the scholars I've known seemed more organized and disciplined than this New Yorker who put in many more hours at intellectual labor than the average factory worker on an assembly line. Each month he was getting out the theoretical organ of the Communist Party, Political Affairs.

I doubt if he himself could recall the number of writers whom he helped or guided to literary maturity during this period. But some of these countless ones are today major names in American literature or theatre; and some of them, ironically, have failed to speak or write one word that would help liberate him from his cell in the grim prison at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Numerous pamphlets have appeared under his name and have helped rally mass opinion for their progressive causes. The Negro in the Hollywood Films is a devastating expose of the manner in which film producers distort Negro themes and discriminate against Negro actors. Culture in a Changing World urges persuasively for the identification of the man of letters and the man of science with the new world trends toward peace and the brotherhood of man.

V. J. Jerome also found time to finish a novel which has already earned a place in world literature.

★

IN THE SUMMER of 1951, agents of the FBI invaded the Jeromes modest apartment in a working-class section of New York City. With 10 other Communist leaders he was seized during the early morning hours and charged, under the infamous Smith Act, with "conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the U.S. government by force and violence." The indictment, preferred by a shrewdly manipulated federal grand jury, required Jerome to stand trial for publishing in Political Affairs, an article entitled Grasp the Weapon of Culture.

In essence, the article was an appeal to writers not to use their talents in the service of reaction to produce pornography and sadism, for painters not to employ their brushes in the glorification of war, for scientists not to prostitute themselves by designing bombs and other murder instruments.

Jerome's novel is being read from the Rhine to the Yangtse from the tenements of New York to the reborn villages of Eastern Europe, where pogroms are vanishing memories. Translations of A Lantern for Jeremy have appeared in Dutch, Italian, Chinese, Czech, and German. It was a selection of a leading book club in our hemisphere, the Book Union of Canada.

AMNESTY for this man whom American culture sorely needs would be the surest guarantee that socially-meaningful literature can still be written in our country, and can reach the readers who are hungry for it. Letters to President Eisenhower asking for amnesty in this and the other Smith Act cases, will not only help V. J. Jerome, but express the determination of Americans of all political convictions to maintain democratic freedom of expression.

Resolutions by professional and cultural groups would further serve a task so imperative for the American conscience. All appeals, individual or collective, should insist upon the cancellation of the cruel and senseless deportation proceedings started against Jerome.

V. J. Jerome must not remain locked up, or be driven from this country which he has so enriched, as the Romanoffs hounded Gorky in pre-Socialist Russia or as Hitler banished Thomas Mann from Germany. He must remain here to give us more wise and beautiful books.

Detroit truck driver Earl Valentine received only a curt "thanks" for returning a purse containing $42,890 which he found on the road. As he stopped his tractor-trailer to pick up the pocketbook, a woman drove up, snatched it from him saying, "You have my purse," thanked him and sped off. (Federated Pictures)

Dear Editor

Letters from Readers

NEW YORK.

Dear Editor:

Along with you and perhaps most of your readers I am a baseball fan also. The Daily Worker with the best labor articles has the good fortune also to have Lester Rodney the best baseball writer. But there is at least one incident connected with the World Series that may be used in the labor column.

Johnny Podres was the series hero. Podres is the son of an iron ore miner employed at a Republic Steel mine in New York State. So a lot of New Yorkers discover iron is mined here. What they will not so easily discover is the decades of job insecurity in the New York iron mines. This job insecurity affects the economy of the whole area. So it is no surprise that the whole population unites to greet Podres. They have more in common than just being baseball fans and pride in their hometown boy.

The area around Minesville, N. Y., is loaded with iron ore even though it has been mined for more than half a century. The reason for the many and long layoffs here was not just that the blast furnaces too were often idle. Nor that the area is "nearly mined out." The reason is that in their greed for profit, the iron makers always skimmed off the ore with the highest iron content and then went on to a new field to do the same.

Some 40 years ago a process for concentrating low content ore into high iron content bricks was invented. This was a very cheap process but it required the building of a sintering plant and payment for patent license to the inventor. It was never used except as an experimental pilot plant size until World War II.

So the areas such as Podres' hometown closed down or worked little although ore was plentiful. The needs of World War II forced Republic and Jones & Laughlin steel companies to resume or expand their mining in this area. J. & L. built a sintering plant nearby. (I don't know about Republic).

With steel production remaining at a high level in the postwar years these mines continued to work but at a slower pace. Now a new threat hangs over this area: Republic is importing ore from Liberia and Venezuela where it has huge concessions. The financiers who control Republic also own the huge Labrador and Swan Lake, Canada iron mining developments.

The Labrador and Swan Lake, Canada mines are unorganized. The Canadian wage scale is lower. The wage scale in Liberia is less than 50 cents a day. In Venezuela it is not very much higher. This plus cheap water transport of ore has resulted in an increase of imported ores to where it is ritfeen times as much as it was in 1940.

The ore miners and the entire community of Podres home area have a common problem and struggle facing them.

ANDY ONDA

★

NEW YORK.

Dear Editor:

As a steady reader of your newspaper, as well as a great admirer of same, I wish to point out a failing which, I think, can easily be remedied.

Under the regular column "It's on the House" by Jo Lynne, you generally print some dress patterns for junior girls or for women. Now in view of what the paper stands for and its execellency in so many respects, it is of the utmost importance that it be consistent throughout, especially since we so rarely see Negro models in magazines, other newspapers, department stores, subway commercials, etc., etc.

I would, therefore, strongly urge that you occasionally print Negro models of girls or women when presenting a new pattern or style.

Keep up the wonderful work of bringing to your readers all those many current reports and stories which the average Mr. Mrs. American just never get to see. —R.L.

Henry Black, noted librarian. (See story on page 9.)

Selected TV and Movie Guide

TV
Saturday, Oct. 22

On the Carousel (2) 9 a.m.
Mr. Wizard—Science for youngsters (4) 11:30
Big Top—circus (2) Noon
Football: Cornell-Princeton (4) 1:45
Football; Harvard vs. Dartmouth (2) 2
Racing from Jamiaca (7) 4:15
Movie: You Only Live Once (5) 5. (Fritz Lang revival)
News, Sports (2) 6
Lucy Show (2) 6:30
Stage Show—Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey (2) 8
Perry Como Show (4) 8
Jackie Gleason in The Honeymooners (2) 8:30
Movie: Tomorow the World (11) 9. 1945 Anti-Nazi film with Frederic March and Betty Field
Ford Star Jubilee—Mary Martin and Noel Coward in Together with Music (2) 9:30
Jimmy Durante Show (4) 9:30
George Gobel (4) 10.
Telethon for United Cerebral Palsy. All Star Show (9) 10
Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30
Conquest—Man's Flight to Fly—special program (2) 11
Featurama (5) 11
Movie: Shaw's Major Barbara (British) (4) 11:45

TV
Sunday, Oct. 23

Charity Bailey Show (4) 10 a.m.
UN in Action (2) 11
Wonderama — Children's variety (5) Noon
Look at Russia (4) 1
College Press Conference (7) 1
Dean James A. Pike, discussion (7) 1:30
Eye on New York (2) 2:30
Youth Wants to Know (4) 2:30
Dr. Benjamin Spock (4) 3
Adventure — Museum of Natural History series (2) 3:30
Zoo Parade (4) 3:30
Face the Nation (2) 4
Maurice Evans Presents Alice in Wonderland (4) 4
Bowling (11) 4
Let's Take A Trip (2) 4:30. UN Headquarters in NYC
Omnibus (2) 5
Meet the Press (4) 6
You Are There (2) 6:30
Life With Father (11) 6:30
Big Playback—Sports Thrills of Past (11) 7
Jack Benny Show (2) 7:30
Movie: Long Voyage Home (5) 7:30. Revival
Ed Sullivan Show (2) 8
Colgate Variety Hour (4) 8
Spanish Variety (13) 8
Play: Outposts at Home with Ralph Bellamy (2) 9
Alfred Hitchcock Presents (2) 9:30
Loretta Young Show (4) 10
What's My Line (2) 10:30
Mr. and Mrs. North (5) 10:30
Sunday News Special (2) 11
Weather (4) 11:10

RADIO
Saturday, Oct. 22

Montor WRCA Noon to Midnight
Ivy League Football WCBS 1:30
Army-Columbia WRCA 1:35
Football: Game of the week WINS 2
Notre Dame-Purdue WOR 2:15
Pittsburgh-Duke WABC 3:15
Notre Dame-Purdue WMCA 3:15
News, all stations 6 p.m.
Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45
Philadelphia Orchestra — Eugene Ormandy WCBS 9:05
UN on the Record WCBS 11:15

RADIO
Sunday, Oct. 23

As We See It—AFL series WABC Noon
Monitor WRCA Noon to Midnight
World Affairs Report WCBS 12:15
Festival of Opera WOR 1:30
Symphonette — Mishel Piastro WCBS 2
Football — Giants vs. Pittsburgh Steelers WMGM 2
NY Philharmonic WCBS 2:30
News WABC 6
Edgar Bergen Show with Gary Crosby WCBS 7:05
Town Meeting WABC 8
Our Miss Brooks WCBS 8:05
Book Hunter WOR 9:15
UN Report WCBS 11:15

MOVIES

New film: Adventure in Warsaw (Polish musical comedy, Stanley
Marty, Sutton
Mister Roberts, Academy of Music 14th St. Also at Riverside
Bad Day at Black Rock, 68th St. Starts Sunday (today)
Cabinet of Dr. Caligari (revival) 5th Ave Cinema
Two Cents Worth of Hope and the White Line (Italian), World
Gate of Hell (Japanese 50th St. Guild
Dr. Knock (French), 55th St.
Tales of Hoffmann (English), Heights
My Man Godfrey with William Powell (revival), Club Cinema, 430 6th Ave. Sat. 8:30 and 10:30

DRAMA

Cherry Orchard, 4th St. Theatre
Macbeth, Rooftop Theatre
Inherit the Wind, National
Bus Stop, Music Box
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
View from the Bridge, Coronet
D'Oyly Carte, Shubert
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys
City Opera, City Center
Amato Opera, 159 Bleecker St. Aida—Sun. & Tues.
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort
The Carefree Tree, Phoenix

ART EXHIBITS

Rockwell Kent's first show in 14 years, Art of Today Gallery, Great Northern Hotel, 57th St. 6th Ave.
Fernand Leger Exhibit, Peris Gallery. Through Nov. 12
Outdoor Sculpture Exhibit, 5th Ave. & 89th St. Thru Oct. 31

Save the Date
FRI., NOV. 11
HEAR *Steve Nelson, George Blake Charney, Scott Nearing, Nora Stanton Barney*
Hunts Point Palace
Southern Blvd. & 163 St.
Bx. Com. for Feedom of Political Prisoners

A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY FROM NEW POLAND
"ADVENTURE IN WARSAW"
AN ARTKINO MAGICOLOR HIT
Extra! In Color **"Puppet Show"**
also **"Altar Masterpieces"**
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42 & 41 Sts.

Two New 8-Session Courses in Literature
with DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN
Author of
"The Great Tradition in English Literature: from Shakespeare to Shaw"
—beginning—
Wednesday, October 26 and Thursday, October 27
8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Wednesdays: *The American Novel—Twain to Hemingway*
Thursdays: *Shakespeare in Our Troubled Times*
FEE: $10 a Course
Each group will be limited to 20 members
PENTHOUSE 10A 59 West 71st Street SC 4-3833

Ohio Labor Is Fighting for Better Unemployment Law

By TOM FLINT

CLEVELAND.

AN ISSUE before the people of Ohio which has generated more real political action than any single question within recent years is the need for new jobless compensation law.

How much compensation should be paid to an unemployed worker, for what length of time; and should GAW payments be deducted from state sponsored unemployment benefits? This is the question. The answer lies mainly in what the labor movement does between now and Nov. 8.

This question was put to the Ohio General Assembly this year, but, under the tight control of non-labor elements, it turned the usual deaf ear to the demands of labor.

However, this year, in spite of the absence of any real sentiment for the plight of the workingclass, there was one qualifying element in the legislature which was missing in recent years. The changing political climate forced the legislators to give at least token consideration to social legislation. The Assembly amended the Unemployment Compensation Act granting a slight increase in benefits.

Another indication of the changing political climate was the fact that for the first time in many moons the labor movement was able to lay before the legislature a proposal in the form of an initiative petition. This initiative petition called for a substantial improvement in the unemployment compensation law,

★

POLITICAL ACTION of this kind cannot be taken too lightly by even the most reactionary legislators. While it is true the Ohio General Assembly put off consideration of the initiative petition until the very last moment, it nevertheless felt that it expedient to make a token concession. The Assembly amended the law to permit a small increase in benefits —$3 for an unemployed worker without dependents and a 50 cents increase for a maximum of two dependents.

The state constitution also provides for referral of a proposed law as well as the power of the people to initiate. When the legislature rejected the CIT-initiated law to increase benefits under the unemployment compensation law, the people were asked to sign the petition to the tune of nearly a hundred thousand signatures which, of course, they did, and the proposal was then certified and will be put on the ballot Nov. 8.

The proposed amendment in the unemployment compensation act will, if passed by the direct vote of the people, increase benefits to a maximum of $50 per week and a maximum of $9 for dependents for a maximum period of 39 weeks, and at the same time recognize any benefits paid directly by the employer under the various guaranteed annual wage plans as additional compensation not to be deducted from state - sponsored benefits under the unemployment compensation act. Such an amendment would "allow," as the CIO has put it, "the unemployed and their families to live in greater dignity and decency while they search for work."

★

WHEN big business saw the people meant business they became alarmed. Republic Steel Corporation, Thompson Products Co. (Mr. Frederick Crawford's outfit), Standard Oil Co., White Motors, and the rest of the big ones started a campaign almost over night to raise at least a million dollars to defeat—they hope—the CIO-AFL sponsored proposal. Immediately the big metropolitan daily newspapers came to the rescue with editorials and slanted news. Public speakers have been drawn from far and wide to "warn" of the CIO's "diabolical plot" to prevent the spread of hunger in periods of unemployment.

REALIZING that the face of the Republic Steel Corporation, the anti-union Thompson Products Corp., Standard Oil, etc., was much too hard to go before the people to plead in their behalf, they turned over the million dollar "kitty" to a front committee called Ohio Information Committee (OIC).

Now there are all sorts of branches of this front committee which are sending out wolf cries to women's organizations, the churches, "small" business, farmers, etc.

Another front organization has been pressed into service—Smaller Business of America, Incorporated. The head of this group said the CIO-AFL sponsored proposal was a "plan to destroy small business and the employes of small business."

The million dollar "kitty" is, of course, producing bales of slick leaflets, bulletins, booklets and brochures. Not since the New Deal days when pay envelopes were stuffed with attacks on FDR's proposed social security legislation (including unemployment insurance) has anything like the current delauge been seen.

There is a strange note running through the propaganda in this campaign. One finds such ominous words as "economic crisis," "depression," "recession," etc. in the editorials, pamphlets, booklets, brochures, speeches, etc. The fear of tomorrow is written in every paragraph of the arugments which big business advances as reasons why the slight increases unemployment compensation should not be added — especially at this time, they say. The $600,000,000 balance in the unemployment benefit account in Ohio has become an untouchable thing.

★

TWO EXAMPLES will illustrate this point. In an expensive brochure lying before me as I write we find these words: "What is the present status of the Ohio Unemployment Fund? The reserve fund as of July 15, 1955, was approximately $600,000,000. The CIO's demand, the brochure says, "will place this fund in double jeapordy . . . by draining the reserve fund for unemployment compensation at a time of high employment and then being faced with a depleted fund during an economic crisis. . ." This brochure claims that $126 million was paid out in 1954 in unemployment benefits and that only $58 million received into the fund, or a deficit of $68 million.

What the Ohio Information Committee did not do was explain why this was the case in 1955? They do not want to admit that the big corporations by maintaining a low labor turnover due to monopolization not only of production but manpower too that they have "earned" a very low contribution rate which is not adequate to maintain the fund at a level corresponding to the present "relatively high" employment level. It was for this basic reason that the labor movement began to include in its demands the establishment of the so-called "guaranteed annual wage" provision in union contracts.

Over and above this sort of confusing "information" handed out by the Ohio Information Committee and all the other front committees their propagnada also reflects their fears for the future.

The reckless charges of big business had another important effect. The political action machinery of the labor movement began to show signs of new life. Meetings are not only being called but are better attended than usual when considering questions of this kind. The CIO has set up a committee to involve the community as a whole, headed by the secretary of the Consumer League of Ohio, Miss. Elizabeth Magee.

The Auto Workers locals have issued nearly a hundred thousand leaflets in the Cleveland area already and the State CIO is scheduled to release a tremendous quantity of material which will not only refute the CIO's phony claims but call upon every worker in the State to help get out the vote to carry the initiative petition into law on Nov. 8.

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

CELEBRATE anything you like at Distributive LYL's Gala Party to open the Fall season. Sat., eve at 8:30 p.m. at 30 East 18 St., 2nd floor. Contribution 50c.

MR. STANLEY NOWAK, former State Senator from Michigan, will speak on Saturday eve, 7:30 p.m. at Polonia Club, 219 Second Ave. He will deal with the coming Geneva Conference. Admission is free.

Saturday-Brooklyn

GALA FALL CONCERT at Brighton Community Center, 3300 Coney Island Ave., Sat., Oct. 22 at 8:30 p.m. Outstanding artists include: MALAMUD, well known Concertina artist: MARA & CHAOLI, well reputed Oriental dancers. Contr. $1.25 in advance.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

SUNDAY FORUM—Oct. 23, 8:30 p.m. "Is There a Soviet Style of Musical Performance?" Illustrated with recordings by Gilels, Oistrakh, and others, with Sidney Finkelstein. Jefferson School, 575 Ave. of the Americas. $1.

Coming

BOOKWORLD proudly presents an Open Forum Friday, Oct. 28, 8:30 p.m. at Second Reformed Church of Flatbush, cor. Bedford Ave. & Marlenna St. Speaker: Dr. Otto Nathan on "Can There Be Economic Stability?" Subs 50c.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11—Hear Steve Nelson, George Blake Charney, Scott Nearing, Nora Stanton Barney. At Hunts Point Palace, Southern Blvd. & 163 St. Auspices: Bx Comm. for Freedom of Political Prisoners.

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs
Vector Laboratories
217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686
New York 3, N.Y.
Sales • Installation • Service

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

IMPORTED STAINLESS STEEL, FLATWARE. 8 pc. place setting. Reg. $5.95. SPEC. 50% off, $2.93. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) One hour free parking or 2 tokens.

MUSIC INSTRUCTION

MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCH. of N. Y. Mandolin class for beginners and advanced. Instruction free to members, 50c weekly dues, non-profit organization. Write to: 106 E. 14th St., N.Y.C. 3.

SITUATION WANTED

BOOKKEEPER F-C seeks position on daily or weekly basis. $16 per day. Write Box 901, The Worker.

STORE WANTED

STORE wanted to rent. Any convenient location, reasonable. For sale of books, magazines, toys, etc. Write Box 903, The Worker.

STAMPS

STAMPS from all progressive countries bought, sold or exchanged. Write Box 902, The Worker.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Ray's. CH 3-3786.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell. JE 6-8000.

Labor in New York

By Herbert Signer

• On the Low-Wage Front
• Revival in Organizing

LOW-WAGE FRONT: Local 3 of the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with some 30,000 members in New York City, has launched a campaign for a "breakthrough on the low wage front" that may have far-reaching significance for the entire labor movement locally. Immediate goal of Local 3 is to raise rockbottom wages in the industry to $1.25 by March 1, the date when the $1 federal minimum wage goes into effect.

When the $1 law was passed, the union undertook a survey of its 4,000 contracts, and discovered that more workers than it had realized earned from 75 cents up to $1 an hour. This, despite the fact Local 3 is known to have a high average wage rate for most of its members. Most low paid workers were found in shops making lamps and lampshades, light switches and sockets.

Last week the union launched a whirlwind organizing drive among lamp and shade firms in Brooklyn, with several hundred rank and file Local 3 members joining full-time staff members in shop-gate leaflet distributions and organizational picketing in "one of the most dramatic organizing demonstrations witnessed in Brooklyn in recent years." A similar program is scheduled for unorganized Manhattan companies.

Business manager Harry Van Arsdale delivered a hard-hitting speech before the September session of the AFL Ceneral Trades & Labor Council, telling of his union's campaign, and calling on all labor to carry through similar drives.

• • •

UNEMPLOYMENT ON LONG ISLAND: A proposal that a "master plan" be created to convert Long Island into a center of "peacetime precision industry" was the highlight of a conference last week between 16 Long Island CIO and AFL officials and two representatives of Gov. Harriman's administration. The conference was arranged to decide what to do about the heavy unemployment situation on the Island, resulting from a layoff of 14,500 aircraft workers (about 30 percent of the total employed in aircraft plants on L. I.) in the past year alone, with more expected. Rank and file workers and shop stewards in several plants, organized in lodges of the International Association of Machinists, were said by union officials to have demanded state and federal action to ensure "full employment."

The conference also decided to ask Washington for more defense contracts for Long Island, but it was apparent the main idea was how to convert the Island from dependepce on government military contracts into a center for peacetime industry and jobs. Another sign of the times?

ORGANIZING DRIVES: The General Executive Board of the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union decided last week to consider a general organization drive in the New York metropolitan area. A committee was set up to look into the situation. Contrary to what some may think, the garment industry in New York includes thousands of unorganized workers whom the ILGWU hasn't gotten around to organizing over the years.

The department store organizing drive of District 65, CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, is moving along, with Stern and Namm-Loeser 65ers setting the example, according to organization director Bill Michelson. Progress is reported at the Great Neck, L. I., Stern's, and at Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn. District 65 is going all-out with organizers and money in one of the New York's major organizational campaigns.

In the hotel industry, the AFL Hotel Trades Council's organizing drive at the Allerton, Midston and other non-union places was said to be in "high gear" last week. The Council is trying to get Idefonso Mata, engineer at the Allerton House who was fired for union activity, reinstated.

Other unions active in organizing drives in the New York area are the Cooks Union, Local 89, and the Bakers Union Local 3. All in all, organizing is coming to life in the city, after some years of stagnation by unions on this front. This is one of the more promising developments in labor locally.

• • •

LIVING STANDARDS: A family of four needs a weekly income of $81.19 to get along at present minimum standards, it was reported last week by the Budget Standard Service of the Welfare and Health Council of New York. This is in a case where the husband works, there is a wife, and a 13-year-old son and an 8-year-old daughter. The income required, according to the Council, would be less if the children were younger, or would increase as they got older. The report indicated that one-third of all New York families have less income than the minimum.

The longshoremen's average weekly wage is $43.37, according to Fred R. Field, Jr., president of the New York District Council of the ILA. Only some 7,000 men averaged $80 a week last year, while 20,000 earned less than $3,000 a year.

• • •

LOCAL MERGER: With the December merger convention of AFL and CIO coming up fast, things remain remarkably quiet on the city and state AFL-CIO levels in New York. While news keeps coming in from other parts of the country about committees being set up to prepare merger locally, AFL and CIO unions exchanging speakers, joint action on local issues, etc., such is not the case in New York.

Whatever talk there has been by AFL or CIO leaders in New York about merger has referred to the national scene—but one can search high and low without finding any signs of life on the issue as far as local developments go.

One noticeable feature of the state AFL convention in Buffalo this past summer was the absence of any CIO guest speakers, although President Murray referred to the possibility that this might be the 92d and last state AFL convention as presently constituted. Unless there is a substantial change in the next months, it may be that the New York labor movement will lag behind other major industrial areas in achieving merger on a city and state scale.

• • •

THE TILL CASE: An editorial in the Teachers News declared: "As teachers we experience a special sense of horror at the murder of this young boy. No doubt the thought must have crossed the minds of many of us who have Negro pupils, as we faced our classes, that the fate of Emmett Till might have befallen one of our students during the summer vacation." The Teachers Union demanded federal action and called for support to the NAACP.

The list of unions in the New York area known to have acted on the Till lynching includes to date: District 65, Local 18 and Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Transport Workers Union, National Maritime Union, Laundry Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Westchester CIO Council, Local 664, United Auto Workers, Tarrytown, Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Bakers Local 3, and 6, Hotel & Club Employees Union, Teachers Union, Jewish Labor Committee, all locals of the Ind. United Electrical Union Local 140, United Furniture Workers.

ILA Will Present Its Case Monday in Shipper's Suit

Former Federal Judge Simon H. Rifkin, acting as referee, will begin Monday to hear the union's case in an action by the New York Shipping Association to have President William V. Bradley and three other officers of the International Longshoremen's Association held in contempt. The shipowners are demanding the ILA pay $10,000,000 "damages" because of the union's eight-day strike last month.

The shippers claim the ILA and its officers were in contempt of a court order by State Supreme Court Judge S. Samuel DiFalco when the longshoremen struck Sept. 7-15.

The dockers walked out charging the shippers violated the union contract. They centered their fire on the Bi-State Waterfront Commission for using its legal power to abrogate the union-shipper agreement.

The employers completed their case last week after their attorney, Benjamin Weiner, presented monitored radio and television reports of statements by union officers during the strike.

★

CAPT. BRADLEY invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned under oath on statements he was alleged to have made during the strike. He later withdrew the Fifth Amendment defense and testified he did not remember making the statements.

On trial along with Bradley and the ILA are Patrick J. Connolly, executive vice president; Thomas Gleason, general organizer, and Fred R. Field, Jr., president of the ILA's New York District Council.

Bradley, Connolly and Field denied having seen newspaper headlines on the night of Sept. 7 stating an injunction had been issued against the strike.

Gleason said he read newspapers "every day," but explained he found reports dealing with the ILA "inaccurate." He said he told reporters their stories gave a false picture of the situation on the waterfront, but nothing was done about it by the publishers.

JAMES JOHNSON, 37, North Carolina longshoremen, began his assignment last week as an ILA organizer for the port of New York. He is the first Negro to hold such a post.

Johnson, who has been working on the Brooklyn docks, was appointed to the post by Anthony Anastasia, ILA international vice-president and general manager of Brooklyn's largest local No. 1814.

Claudia Jones Wins Stay of Deportation

Claudia Jones Thursday won a stay of deportation pending determination of the status of her health. The action came as a U. S. District Court Judge in Washington signed a temporary restraining order which prevents the Justice Department from carrying out Miss Jones' scheduled deportation Sunday, when she will be released from Alderson prison.

Mis Jones will as a result be free Sunday on $100 bond. She will arrive Monday morning in New York.

A hearing to determine the precise status of Miss Jones' health has been set for Oct. 27.

Claudia Jones Due Here Monday, 10 a.m.

Claudia Jones will arrive 10 a.m., daylight saving time, Monday morning at Penn Station. It is expected that many of her friends will be on hand to greet her.

Insurance Agents Get Oath Test

Applicants for state license as insurance brokers and agents are being asked to state under oath whether they have ever belonged to any of 130 allegedly subversive organizations, it was learned yesterday.

State Insurance Superintendent Lefert Holz said the questionnaire, which has been in use for about a month, was devised by him under his responsibility to determine whether applicants for such licenses are "trustworthy and competent." He said it had not been discussed with Gov. Averell Harriman.

The New York Civil Liberties Union said it planned to confer with Holz about the questionnaires. Stephen V. Vladeck, chairman of the union's security committee said he considered the questionnaire "morally wrong."

Vladeck said:

"What they've done in effect is to equate political beliefs with competenec to perform the service."

Hear Smith Act Defense Plea

CLEV7ELAND, Ohio. — Arguments were heard last week before Federal Judge Charles J. McNamee on a subpoena, issued by the Ohio Smith Act defendants, to obtain from the Attorney General's office all statements and memoranda turned over to the FBI by government informers who will be used as witnesses in the forthcoming Smith Act trial.

The subpoena action was the first joined in by the seven prominent Cleveland attorneys appointed by the court to represent some of the defendants.

Arguments for the defense were made by Fred Mandel, former assistant U. S. District Attorney here, and Mrs. Yetta Land, Ohio civil liberties fighter.

The judge overruled exercise of the subpoena, but stated he would entertain defense motions to inspect reports and statements given to the FBI by informers when they appeared necessary as witnesses during the trial.

The trial is scheduled to begin Oct. 31.

Textile Union Ask: Why Not Recognize China?

"Then what about China?" Asks Textile Labor, magazine of the Textile Workers Union of America, in an editorial in its October issue noting that Argentina's new government received instant recognition and Franco Spain is sponsored for UN membership by the United States.

The editorial says no one knows whether the new regime in Argentina will be "good or bad" and the "only safe prediction is that it can hardly be much worse than the Peron dictatorship it overthrew." Neither recognition of the new Argentina regime nor sponsorship of Spain for the UN "implies approval" of the government but is "merely an acknowledgement of existing facts," it is pointed out.

"Then what about China?" The editorial goes on, observing that its system, too, is disapproved. It continues:

"But the distateful government of China exists none the less; to pretend otherwise is childish petulence in a world whose survival demands the fullest adult wisdom."

Arma Strike In 3d Week

MINEOLA, L. I., The Arma strike rounds out its third week tomorrow with negotiations deadlocked and broken off indefinitely between the company and the three striking unions with 2,700 workers.

Members of Locals 460 and 464, CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, and the Engineers Association will go into the plant today and Monday, according to a union-company agreement, to pick up their personal tools.

Federal mediator Thomas G. Dougherty said, "They are far apart in their thinking. I don't know when the next meeting will be."

The three unions walked out October 1 for a substantial wage increase and other benefits. The company, a division of American Bosch Arma Corp. which has lived off lush military contracts, not only turned down the unions' demands but also proposed a whole a series of contract changes which, it has admitted, are intended to break the union.

The same unions were out for ten weeks in a 1935 contract fight. Main feature is the solidarity between the IUE unions and the Engineers Association, both in 1953 and in the current strike.

Flood Victims Need More Than Sympathy

See Joseph North, Page 1—Virginia Gardner, Page 4

The Worker
National Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 43
(16 Pages)

OCTOBER 23, 1955
Price 10 Cents

Assignment U.S.A.

When the Rains Came

By JOSEPH NORTH

THERE was something medieval in the cry of the village fathers who went up and down the dark rain-swept streets of our town all day and all night until midnight. "Attention all citizens," a sepulchral voice cried, "drink no water, drink no water, drink no water."

The citizenry was grateful for the Mayor's proclamation that warned of danger, the peril of typhoid fever, brought on by the floodwaters that broke into our town's drinking supply. Forewarned is forearmed, and the Mayor advised all citizens to boil their water at least five minutes before drinking. But the rains continued to fall, and by morning, all our water supply was cut off.

Listening to the announcement you recalled what you had read of the Middle Ages when the town crier ran through the streets crying the plague has struck, the plague has struck. Though the announcement came to us on a loudspeaker mounted on a truck—and later by radio—the genius of Henry Ford and Marconi could not overcome the connotations of the medieval cry.

I pondered ruefully on the several long drinks of water I had unpredictably taken in the hours immediately preceding the mayor's proclamation. And further, I wondered, suddenly greatly disturbed, whether my children and my townsfolk would escape the ravages of a plague, a plague, I insist, which, should it come, need never have happened.

★

OURS is a region of abrupt wooden hills and swift streams that flow to that eastern Father of Waters, the mighty Hudson; nearby are giant dams where billions of gallons are pent up to satisfy the needs of the world metropolis forty odd miles away. The freshets and brooks grow angry during the rains and go galloping down the hillsides like gentle colts suddenly transformed into wild warhorses. Rains fill the reservoirs which, in ordinary times, seem capable of holding oceans. But water, usually so docile and serene, can become a fiend, as the nation has recently learned again.

Some 50 persons are dead or missing in the mud of the aftermath of the recent rains that came unannounced, untagged by the ludicrous custom of pinning woman's names to natural calamities. The anonymous holocaust taught us again that we are still, as a nation, unprepared for the seasonal calamities whose worst atrocities we can forfend, and that is the point of my piece. To come down with plague is a disconcerting thought, inded, but consternation is multiplied when you know it could have been avoided.

★

YOUR ANGER rises when you recall that during the recent Diane floods some highly-placed but antedeluvian engineers belittled the ravages by describing that calamity as "a "once-in-500-years freak." Nature laughed at that contention within a matter of two months.

The very areas where the disaster struck during the time of Diana—most notably the state of Connecticut, the cities of Danbury, Waterbury, Winston, felt that eery sensation that people feel when they say here is where I came in.

Again homes were torn from the moorings, again families took to the highlands, or huddled in schoolhouses and churches; again fathers hunted desperately for families from which they were separated; again men and women and children died needlessly in remorseless waters.

What burns me in this time of floods is the knowledge that our Congress, inspired by the late FDR, passed a Federal Flood Control Act, in 1936, to construct great reservoir dams in the big river valleys and to mitigate the effects of floods.

A good beginning was made and the beneficent results are ascertainable. A Corps of Army Engineers was set to work, able men according to most reports, but when you consider the stingy sums of money which they get to carry on you are horrified in this day and age when astronomical sums go to the con-

(Continued on Page 12)

The Struggle for the 14th Amendment

Un-Secret Weapon to Win Negro Rights in Mississippi

By MARIE SCHEINER

BEHIND the announcement of Rep. Charles E. Diggs (D-Mich) that he will "challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi" when Congress reconvenes in January, is a history of ninety years of struggle to enforce the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, on which Congressman Diggs will base his fight.

"I intend," said Rep. Diggs in an article in the Pittsburgh Courier of Oct. 8, "to challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi on the ground that they actually are representing only half of the citizens of their state. My argument in this action is supported by Amendment 14, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States."

This challenge of the Negro Congressman who was elected by a coalition of Negro and white voters will be part of a many-sided struggle against the forces responsible for the lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till last August.

The move has wide backing. The Los Angeles branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for example, has addressed to each Congressman from California a demand that he support the challenge to the seating of the Mississippi members of the U. S. Congress.

★

THE HOUSE of Representatives has the power to deprive the Mississippi Congressmen of their seats by virtue of two articles in the Constitution. Article 1, Section 5, states that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

It was on the basis of this provision that the House and Senate refused to seat members elected from the Southern states during the three-year period of reaction that followed the Civil War. The ex-slaveholders, as part of their effort to undo the Northern victory, sent to the House and Senate in December 1865 the vice-president of the Confederacy, four Confederate generals, five Confederate colonels, six Confederate cabinet officers and 58 members of the Confederate Congress. The U. S. House and Senate, realizing that the revolution achieved in four years of battle might be brazenly undone in the legislative halls, that the decisions of the war were being impudently reversed in the South, promptly sent these would-be Senators and Congressmen back to their homes.

It soon became apparent that unless the basis of apportionment for members of the U. S. House was altered, the Southern states would actually gain Congressional representation, at the very time when violence against the newly freed slaves was at its height. Throughout the era of slavery, Congressmen had been apportioned according to the infamous "three-fifths" clause of the Constitution; all free persons and three-fifths of the slaves were counted in determining the number of members to be seated. This was, of course, an enormous advantage for the pro-slavery forces; and the more slaves a state had, the greater was its national representation.

★

WITH THE abolition of slavery the three-fifths clause became

(Continued on Page 2)

Tennessee Tops Our $$ Drive, Percentagewise

The Tennessee Waltz is the top tune of our Fund Drive hit parade this week. That southern state leads the "Big Ten," having gone over the percentage estimated by reader groups, for our $64,000 fund drive. Following Tennessee's 104 percent comes Missouri in second place with a smart 87 percent. That would be another waltz, wouldn't it—the Missouri Waltz, though we are reasonably confident Harry Truman did not help the Show Me State reach that figure. In third place, comes the East Pennsylvania Polka, at 57 percent of its goal. This area, mainly the city of Philadelphia, did exceptionally well in the circulation campaign, going over the top for the first time in five years, and still expect to do same with the fund drive.

Here are the standings of the first ten areas by percentage, with the rest of the areas not doing so hot, as one can see by New Jersey's 19 percent.

AREA	PERCENTAGE
1—Tennessee	104%
2—Missouri	87
3—East Pennsylvania	57
4—Montana	47
5—Ne England	40
6—Wisconsin	29
7—Illinois	23
8—Illinois	23
9—Michigan	22
10—New Jersey	19

As of Tuesday, we had received $2,880.35, which brought our total so far to $16,361.76.

Helping Missouri's quota was a meeting on Geneva with our foreign editor Joseph Clark, who gave an eye witness account of the Big Four meeting there, and a preview of the Foreign Ministers Conference which he will also cover for the Worker starting next week. $205 was collected for the fund drive, and a similar meeting in Chicago produced $132.

Other highlights of the week included $100 brought to our office by a group of progressive Brooklyn painters. A letter from Chicago with a contribution had the following to say: "I'm broke—but you are broker—so for the dearest, the greatest and most courageous paper in the land and for Emmett Till, martyred son of the Negro people, here is a small $10. From my heart, your paper must live to see that Emmett Till did not die in vain."

There were various other amounts in appreciation of different Worker writers. If you haven't sent any money yet, please send something, whatever you can afford, because we really need it to keep punching, and are not crying wolf.

inside **THE WORKER**

★

New Castle Strikers Standing Firm See Page 4

Say PC Sets Pattern For Union Busting See Page 13

Court to Review Smith Act Case See Page 2

Act to Stay Deportation of Claudia Jones See Page 2

State Dep't Uneasy At Policy 'Slippages' See Page 5

Terror in South Can Till Trial Be Re-opened? See Page 3

Memphis Plans Another Scottsboro See Page 3

"We Shall Not Rest" Poem to Emmett Till See Page 8

What Hollywood Can Learn from Italy See Page 9

TV's $64,000 Question See Page 8

What the Fourteenth Amendment Says . . . .

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State."—U. S. Constitution, 14th Amendment, Section 2.

90 Years Struggle to Enforce 14th Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

obsolete and—strangely enough—the number of white-supremacist representatives in the House actually increased. For now not only three-fifths, but the entire Negro population was counted in the apportionment. This would have been an advantage for democracy and progress, had not the former slaveholders begun, immediately upon the end of the Civil War, a reign of terror that, among other things, prevented Negro suffrage and Negro representation. This reign of terror lasted for three years, until the beginning of the era of Radical Reconstruction.

It was in the effort to secure permanently the gains of the Civil War that the 14th Amendment was passed. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States," the first section of the Amendment declared, "and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The second section of the Amendment was the subject of heated debate in Congress and the nation. Thaddeus Stevens, leader of the Radical Republican forces and a member of Congress proposed to make voters, not population, the basis of House representation. Had this proposal been adopted, it would have speeded the enfranchisement of the Negro people and hastened the advent of woman suffrage; it would have furthered the struggle for the ballot for some who lack it still: the youth, the Indians on reservations, the migratory workers, the poor whites of the South, and residents of Oriental birth.

★

BUT Stevens' proposal failed, and a compromise section was worked into the 14th Amendment—a partial victory for progress, and one which can be of enormous use today in the fight against white supremacy. This second section of the 14th Amendment, although continuing apportionment according to population, provided for a decrease in representation whenever citizens are unjustly deprived of the right to vote. The section reads in part:

"When the right to vote at any election for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, **the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion** which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens 21 years of age in such State." (Our emphasis—M. S.).

There was then, and there can be today, no doubt about the intent of Congress in proposing, and the States in ratifying, this amendment. Speaking on the floor of Congress on the amendment's second section, Representative Sloan declared in 1866:

"The object is to narrow the basis of representation as the number of those who exercise political rights in the States is narrowed, and to widen the basis of representation as the number of those who are enfranchised is widened. That is clearly the object of all propositions made, and the avowed purpose of all who advocate them. Let us, then, say so directly, and so put the provision into the Constitution that no device, no ingenuity, can evade or defeat its practical effect. Then every State must make its system of elective franchise as broad as the political power which it desires to exercise in the government."

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, composed of members of both House and Senate, reported:

"Your committee came to the conclusion that political power should be possessed in all the States exactly in the proportion as the right of suffrage should be granted without distinction of color or race."

★

THIS Amendment to the Constitution, ratified by all Northern and 12 Southern States, was declared in effect in 1868. In that year began the all-too-brief

(Continued on Page 13)

REP. DIGGS

Support for Rep. Diggs Plan Mounting Daily

By ABNER W. BERRY

MASS PRESSURE against racist "justice" in Mississippi continued to build last week, following the acquittal a month ago of two white men charged with the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till.

Two demands received concentrated attention in mass meetings and conferences where the Till case was discussed: (1) action by the Department of Justice and (2) congressional action against seating the Mississippi delegation.

Rep. Charles S. Diggs (D-Mich) a native of Mississippi, addressing a Philadelphia audience reiterated his pledge to challenge the right of Mississippi Congressmen to seats as long as that state disfranchised Negro citizens. Rep. Diggs' proposals got the almost universal approval of the Negro press, as expressed in editorials during the past two weeks. Typical of the attitude of Negro editors was an editorial in the Pittsburgh Courier, a Republican paper, Oct. 8. The Courier declared, in part:

"The thing the South, including Mississippi, fears most is any reduction of its Congressional representation, which has enabled it to play so large a part in determining the policies of this nation throughout its history."

★

A YOUTH rally to protest the Till murder case held last Sunday in Abyssinia Baptist Church heard Rep. Adam C. Powell, who is also pastor of the church, urge a "march to their congressman" to demand action on the Till case when Congress opens. In last week's labor rally, Rep. Powell had proposed a "march on Washington" to back up demands for refusing seats to Mississippi representatives and for civil rights legislation."

From Vatican City, the Pope's newspaper, Osservatore Romano, cited the unpunished murder of Till as a "particularly bad example" of the "crimes of racism in the U.S." The paper called on U. S. Catholics to help "remove this 'color smudge' from the world fame of the fine and generous civilization of that great nation." The duty of Catholics to oppose this racism, the paper held, "is imposed on them, with all means available, by their religion and by their patriotism."

Despite protests throughout the world and the demands for Department of Justice action, U. S. Attorney General Brownell said in a New York speech Sunday night before the Interfaith Movement, Inc., that it was the "individual" duty of citizens to stop practices "odius to a free nation." Brownell did not mention the Till case, but implied that all such cases are properly in the jurisdiction of states. Brownell also asserted that there was little chance of federal laws stopping discrimination unless the peopel were "educated" and persuaded to obey them.

★

BUT on Monday, Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of the slain young Negro, addressed 9,600 persons in Washington's Uline arena who demanded that the Department of Justice investigate conditions in Mississippi. The rally also urged Sen. Thomas Hennings (D- Mo) to call Mrs. Bradley before his subcommittee on constitutional rights.

Mrs. Bradley told reporters in Washington that she hoped to get an interview with some officials in the White House while in Washington. Mrs. Bradley seemed nonplussed at the fact that all pleas from masses of American citizens and Chicago officials for White House and government aid in pressing the fight against Mississippi racism had gone unanswered.

Calif. 14 to Get High Court Hearing

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT agreed on Monday to review the Smith Act convictions of 14 Californians. It was the first time the high court has agreed to hear the appeal in a Smith Act case since its original decision of June, 1951, upholding the constitutionality of the law and the conviction of 11 national Communist leaders. It refused to review the conviction in the Baltimore and the second Foley Sq. case.

On the same day the Supreme Court granted a group of 360 prominent Americans, including Pat McNamara (D-Mich) the right to file a "friend of the court" brief attacking the constitutionality of the 1950 McCarran Internal Security Law. This law is now before the high court on an appeal by the Communist Party.

In San Francisco the Daily People's World, two of whose editors are among the 14 Smith Act defendants, greeted the court's decision to review the California case as "good reason to rejoice."

"Here is a victory to cheer about," PW said editorially, "a victory for the democratic rights of freedom of press and speech which were exercised by our editors and other Smith Act victims and constituted their only crime.

"Here is evidence that the Geneva spirit is being reflected at home, that the thawing of the cold war abroad make it possible to end the cold war against the Constitutional liberties of the American people. Here is evidence that we can win still bigger and more decisive victories, that the pressure of the American people can force full restoration of the Bill of Rights."

★

THE 14 California defendants were arrested on July 26, 1951, and the trial, which consumed six months in 1952, ended with the conviction of all. U. S. District Judge William C. Mathes, who tried the case, imposed maximum sentence on all defendants—

(Continued on Page 13)

Negro Woman Leader Slated for Release October 23

Seek to Halt Deportation of Claudia Jones

AN INJUNCTION seeking to halt Attorney General Herbert Brownell's deportation of Claudia Jones has been filed in the Federal District Court of Washington, D. C. Miss Jones, who completes a one-year Smith Act jail sentence on Sunday, October 23, is scheduled upon her release to be turned over to agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for deportation.

Despite the fact that she suffered a serious heart ailment which has become aggravated by her imprisonment, Brownell has turned down repeated requests that she be permitted time to restore her health before further action is taken against her.

In seeking the injunction, attorneys for Miss Jones hope that she will win the opportunity to be hospitalized for examination and determination of the status of her health.

It has been pointed out that in the event of deportation to her native British West Indies, medical and recuperative facilities she needs may not be readily available.

But of even more concern is the fact that she may not be able to withstand the rigors of deportation at this time.

If pending actions in Claudia Jones' behalf are successful in staying her deportation it is expected that she will arrive in New York City on Monday, October 24.

Her schedule would be:

Leave Alderson, West Virginia on C & O train No. 6 at 9:19 p.m. Sunday, October 23 and arrive at Pennsylvania Station in New York City at 10:15 a.m. Monday, October 24. (All times are Daylight Saving.)

THE COMMITTEE for Defense Of Negro Leadership, which has been assisting in Miss Jones' defense has portrayed her threatened deportation as "an act of wanton vindictiveness."

The Committee pointed out that in other cases the Attorney General has not only permitted individuals time for medical attention, but has allotted reasonable time to straighten personal affairs.

"Yet in the case of Claudia Jones," the Committee declared, "a woman who has been already imprisoned for one year and hospitalized three times during that year, the Attorney General refuses even permission for a physical examination by her own physicians.

"This unheard of inhumanity can be viewed only as an act of wanton vindictiveness."

The Committee also warned that when Miss Jones was convicted under the Smith Act not only was she to serve one year but pay a $2,000 fine as well.

Fines must be paid prior to the release of the prisoner. The Committee has urged that friends and associates of Miss Jones make contributions to meet the fine.

Contributions should be sent to Committee for Defense of Negro Leadership, 1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

THESE Chicagoans, shown here with Mrs. Amanda Bradley, a witness in the Emmett Till case, were this week preparing a nation-wide March on Washington on Oct. 22 to protest the lynching of the 14-year old Chicago Negro child. They are (left to right): Augustus Savage, editor of The American Negro; Mrs. Viola Stevens, financial secretary of the March on Washington Committee; Dr. C. William Harding, chairman of the committee; Mrs. Bradley; Rev. M. Ford Jordan, executive secretary of the committee; Rev. Robert B. Mills; Jesse Reiger, in charge of arranging transportation for the March on Washington.

Rally Oct. 22 to Be Send-Off For 'March on Washington'

CHICAGO.—A final rally on Saturday evening, Oct. 22, will send off Chicago's delegation to the March on Washington protest against the lynching of Emmett Till.

The rally will be held at the Rose Bowl, 4724 S. Cottage Grove. Immediately afterwards, the motorcades from other parts of the country will converge.

Other cities were preparing this week to send delegations, according to Dr. C. W. Harding, chairman of the March on Washington Committee. He said that the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, of which he is a leader, has endorsed the protest movement both here and in Detroit.

The committee called for a large turnout at the Rose Bowl Saturday night "in order to strengthen the demand that the federal government intervene for justice n the Till case."

Illinois AFL: Extend Geneva Peace Gains

By SAM KUSHNER

ROCK ISLAND, Ill. — The 73rd Annual Convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, by unanimous vote, reaffirmed its desire for peace and called for "continuation of negotiations on every possible level" in order to achieve world peace.

The peace resolution, which was introduced by Andrew A. Westley in behalf of the Illinois State Conference of Painters, noted the dangers of atomic warfare and commended President Eisenhower for his participation in the recently-held meeting of the Big Four at Geneva.

In addition to calling for continued negotiations, the convention urged that all locals "concern themselves with the great issue of peace." The convention also pledged that there be an expanded policy of world trade and that "labor-backed candidates for office become the best exponents of a genuine policy of peace."

★

ONCE again the Illinois Federation called for action to end the terror against the Negro people in Trumbull park and demanded that "all responsible city, state and federal officials act immediately to enforce existing state and federal laws and to prosecute all those guilty of promoting and practicing violence against the Negro tenants at Trumbull Park."

The convention, by unanimous vote, also went on record for the enactment of state and federal fair employment laws and called for the abolition of the poll tax. George J. Wachowski of the Post Office Clerks local, in speaking for the resolution, pointed to the murder of Emmett Till as the horrible consequence of continued discrimination. A strong resolution calling for federal intervention to prosecute the murderers of young Emmett Till was referred to the executive board.

An important action was taken at the request of the Chicago Teachers union which called for complete support in the fight to desegregate the schools and urged an end to discrimination in the Illinois schools in any form.

★

"A DANGEROUS piece of legislation," was theh label that the convention placed on the Broyles Bill, passed in the last session of the State legislature. The convention recorded its opposition to this "loyalty oath" legislation.

In the field of political action, the convention called for a stepping up of the tempo of work by its affiliated locals. It urged that CIO-PAC and AFL-LLPE merge in the state of Illinois as soon as possible.

Allan Graskamp, president of the striking Kohler Local 833, UAW-CIO, called for a boycott of Kohler products. He was enthusiastically received by the convention and was promised support by president Soderstrom.

When "Pat" Greathouse, Regional Director of the UAW-CIO and vice-president of the Illinois State Industrial Union Council, appeared before the convention, he was greeted by cheers.

THROUGHOUT the convention there was great emphasis on the legislative work of the ISFL. To a large degree, this reflected the role of president Soderstrom, who works closely with the state legislature. The large number of guest speakers helped to insure that there would not be extensive discussion from the floor.

Show Soviet Film

CHICAGO—"Volga-Don Canal," a full-length Soviet color documentary movie, will be shown by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship Wednesday, evening, Nov. 2, 8:00 P.M., at Mittelman Center, 2733 W. Hirsch.

Have You Sent In Your $5 or $10 to Press Fund Drive?

15th District Election Preview for 1956

DETROIT. — A preview of the issues and how the people will vote in the decisive 1956 elections is now going on in the 15th Congressional District here where the vacant seat for Congress, caused by the death of John Dingell is being contested for by 21 candidates.

The district, traditionally New Deal since the days of 1932 is considered even more so now with 60,000 CIO members, 20,000 AFLers living in it. Thirty percent of the voters are Negro. A large Jewish population lives in the district, also many Polish-Americans.

Prominent candidates are Rev. Charles A. Hill, being backed by a wide range of citizens, John Dingell, Jr., and Councilman Eugene Van Antwerp. Van Antwerp was the Detroit Mayor who appointed "Shoot 'Em" Harry Toy as police chief.

★

REV. HILL is campaigning on the slogan, "Answer Mississippi by electing another Negro to Congress."

Dingell has come out for amendments to the Walter McCarran Law and favors a $50 tax cut.

—The special primary election will be Nov. 8 and the final election and runoff will be Dec. 13.

No Haste by Brownell

DETROIT.—No such haste was evidenced by U. S. Attorney General Brownell to indict management of Perfect Circle for use of guns against strikers as was seen in his rush to indict the UAW for alleged violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, a spokesman for Plymouth Local 51 said last week.

"Brownell should indict Perfect Circle management for use of guns against workers legitimately seeking to improve their economic status by peaceful picketing backed up by fellow unionists" the Plymouth local spokesman said.

He commented bitterly on how the Attorney General's office used grand juries to "prove" the union violated a law. "Was not a law violated when strikebreakers poke guns out of windows and fire on unarmed workers?" he asked.

UAW Meets on Anti-Lynch Action Soon

DETROIT.—A State-wide meeting of all UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committee from local unions will assemble here towards the end of October to lay plans for a national FEPC-UAW meeting in Washington when Congress opens in January.

High on the agenda will be backing for Congressman Charles Diggs, Jr.'s proposal to unseat five Mississippi Congressmen on the grounds they were elected by only half of the state's population.

The battle for a anti-lynching law, long a goal of UAW will also be planned by the UAW leaders when they meet here.

It's expected that the UAW meeting will back New York Congressman Powell's proposal for a march on Washington in January and the UAW part in that will be its national meeting of its FEPC committees from local unions.

Meanwhile Michigan's FEPC law is now in force, some idea of what confronts them is seen by a glance at a recent report to a Congressional Judiciary Committee made by Bill Oliver, Fair Employment Practices Director of UAW.

Oliver quoted Michigan Unemployment Security Commission officials reports that showed in sampling, 197 job orders in non-manufacturing establishments 73.6 percent carried discriminatory specifications (white only, ed. note).

In manufacturing establishments, 417 job orders, 82.7 percent carried requests for "white only." Clerical, professional, 115 job orders, 82.6 percent asked for "white only."

'Africa and Geneva' Is Dr. DuBois' Topic

CHICAGO.—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, foremost historian of the story of the Negro people and courageous fighter for peace, will appear in Chicago Friday, Oct. 28.

Urge Action, Funds on Weiss Case as Judge Denies Bail Cut

CHICAGO. — An emergency call was sounded here this week for broad support in the case of Max Weiss, whose plea for reduction of the $35,000 bail was denied last week by Federal Judge William Campbell.

Claude Lightfoot, who is appealing his own conviction under the membership clause of the Smith Act, declared that "unless there is a more vigorous response in the Weiss case, the whole fight against McCarthyite repression is in danger of a setback."

Lightfoot spoke here at a Freedom of the Press meeting at the Sutherland Hotel, along with Joseph Clark, foreign editor of the Daily Worker.

★

JUDGE CAMPBELL last Friday ruled against bail reduction for Weiss, who is being held here in Cook County Jail. Earlier in the week, the judge had raised questions in court as to why the government was asking for such high bail, indicating that the rights of the defendant were being violated thereby. However, by Friday, Judge Campbell reversed himself to the extent that he not only refused the bail reduction but expressed the view that Smith Act cases should be "unbailable."

It was announced that the bail issue would be carried to the appeals court here on the basis that the $35,000 bail is a violation of the 8th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which specifically forbids "excessive bail." At the same time, defense attorney Edmund Hatfield was preparing a motion to dismiss the indictment which will be submitted on Dec. 2.

The Illinois Court of Appeals will hear oral arguments Nov. 1 on the appeal of Claude Lightfoot from a conviction under the membership clause of the Smith Act.

★

IN THE SESSIONS here before Judge Campbell last week, defense arguments showed that the bail set for Max Weiss was the highest on the current docket of cases, even though some cases involve serious offenses carrying penalties of 20 years imprisonment. In most cases, the bail set is $5,000 or less.

WEEK-END AUTO UNION INSTITUTE IN OTTAWA TO PLAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

CHICAGO.—The United Auto Workers' opening guns for the 1956 election will be primed at a CIO-PAC Institute being held this week-end Oct. 21-22-23, at the UAW Union Center, Ottawa, Ill., according to an announcement issued by Regional Director Pat Greathouse and PAC representatives Willoughby Abner and Charles K. Johnson.

Greathouse called for greater political action work in the light of the greater opportunities afforded by the coming merger of AFL and CIO. The UAW's secretary-treasurer, Emil Mazey, at the recent dedication banquet at Ottawa, called for a real push for '56 in view of the GOP's attack on the UAW and its right to engage in electoral activities.

Chicago Group Prepares Peace Message for Big Four Ministers

CHICAGO.—An attractive letter, with a peace dove and a message, has been made available to Chicagoans for mailing to the forthcoming Foreign Ministers Conference in Geneva. It is being distributed, as a public service, by the Committee to Further the Goals of Geneva, 166 W. Washington St.

The letter, written in a neat hand, is addressed to the four Foreign Ministers of the Great Powers: Messrs. Dulles, MacMillan, Pinay and Molotov. It sends them this brief greeting in behalf of the cause of peace: "We join mankind throughout the world in wishing you success and hoping that you will resolve the problems of ending the cold war, removing the burden of armaments, and dispelling the awful threat of atomic war."

Ford-Plymouth Workers

'We Won't Handle Bloody Pistons'

DETROIT. — In the finest traditions of labor solidarity, Ford Local 600 and Plymouth Local 51, UAW-CIO are refusing to allow their members to handle the bloody pistons of Perfect Circle Co. of New Castle, Ind. Because of the union's action Chrysler Corp. has notified the strikebreaking Perfect Circle that until the strike is settled they have ot get their pistons elsewhere. Ford Company officials were told by the four top officers of the 57,000 member Local 600 that no Ford workers will handle "the bloody pistons."

Bill Manley, president of Plymouth Local 51, told Plymouth management the union knew of 100 cartons of pistons laying on the dock at the Mt. Elliot plant and that's where they would stay on the dock and "no bloody pistons will be used by Plymouth 51 members."

The workers at Plymouth sent two telegrams last week. One to striking Perfect Circle workers, members of UAW pledging solidarity and aid.

The other wire went to Republican Gov. Craig of Indiana and said, "we deplore your action of use of state militia protecting scabs and acting as strikebreakers. . . . Gestapo like tactics are being used by State Government in attempting to force the union to bargain at the point of a bayonet, urge you withdraw militia and allow the company and the union to negotiate honorable settlement without use of guns, tanks, militia," signed Bill Manley, president.

GOP for Strikebreakers

DEARBORN, Mich. — Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, largest unity of the one and one-half member UAW-CIO lashes out this week at the "young men" being boomed as "presidential timber" by President Eisenhower. They are Gov. Craig, Ind, Gov. Kohler of Wis.

Stellato points out that Craig is the one who has declared martial law and has sided with the Perfect Cirle Corp. in the importation of scab labor, using the Indiana National Guard for this purpose.

Kohler has made his mark in the strikebreaking game in his handling of the Kohler strike in Sheboygan. He points out that on practically every list of Republican presidential possibilities as GOP standard bearers in '56 both these names pop up with increasing frequency.

This strikebreaking, Stellato charges, characteriscit of "enlightened" Republicanism extends directly into President Eisenhower's Cabinet. To be a GOP presidential candidate for 1956, Stellato declared in Ford Facts, union newspaper, th ceandidate has to have a proven record of strikebreaking.

He then turns to the record of former Assistant Secretary of Commerce Lothair Teetor, president on leave of the Perfect Circle Co. where eight men were shot two weeks ago from guns that state police said eovered four tables inside the struck plant. Teetor was an Eisenhower appointee.

As a member of the Indiana State Legislature from 1945 to 1951 Teetor voted against Workmen's Compensation amendments, against the State Labor Relations Act, against Wage-Hour Law, against equal pay for equal work, against the State Public Housing Act, against FEPC and voted for segregation.

He was given a key post in the Eisenhower Administration, wrote Stellato. Strikebreakers are thus GOP favorite "sons."

Reception for Civil Rights Atty.

The Philadelphia Committee for Protection of the Foreign-Born will give a testimonial reception the evening of Oct. 28 in the Forrest Room of the Broadwood Hotel in honor of Attorney A. Harry Levitan. The affair will be a public recognition of his outstanding contributions in the field of civil liberties as concerns academic freedom and the rights of aliens and naturalized citizens.

Guest speaker will be attorney Leonard B. Boudin, noted New York civil rights lawyer. Miss Martha Schlamme will sing songs of many land.

Ohio Labor Is Fighting for Better Unemployment Law

By TOM FLINT

CLEVELAND.

AN ISSUE before the people of Ohio which has generated more real political action than any single question within recent years is the need for new jobless compensation law.

How much compensation should be paid to an unemployed worker, for what length of time; and should GAW payments be deducted from state sponsored unemployment benefits? This is the question. The answer lies mainly in what the labor movement does between now and Nov. 8.

This question was put to the Ohio General Assembly this year, but, under the tight control of non-labor elements, it turned the usual deaf ear to the demands of labor.

However, this year, in spite of the absence of any real sentiment for the plight of the workingclass, there was one qualifying element in the legislature which was missing in recent years. The changing political climate forced the legislators to give at least token consideration to social legislation. The Assembly amended the Unemployment Compensation Act granting a slight increase in benefits.

Another indication of the changing political climate was the fact that for the first time in many moons the labor movement was able to lay before the legislature a proposal in the form of an initiative petition. This initiative petition called for a substantial improvement in the unemployment compensation law.

★

POLITICAL ACTION of this kind cannot be taken too lightly by even the most reactionary legislators. While it is true the Ohio General Assembly put off consideration of the initiative petition until the very last moment, it nevertheless felt that it expedient to make a token concession. The Assembly amended the law to permit a small increase in benefits —$3 for an unemployed worker without dependents and a 50 cents increase for a maximum of two dependents.

The state constitution also provides for referral of a proposed law as well as the power of the people to initiate. When the legislature rejected the CIT-initiated law to increase benefits under the unemployment compensation law, the people were asked to sign the petition to the tune of nearly a hundred thousand signatures which, of course, they did, and the proposal was then certified and will be put on the ballot Nov. 8.

The proposed amendment in the unemployment compensation act will, if passed by the direct vote of the people, increase benefits to a maximum of $50 per week and a maximum of $9 for dependents for a maximum period of 39 weeks, and at the same time recognize any benefits paid directly by the employer under the various guaranteed annual wage plans as additional compensation not to be deducted from state - sponsored benefits under the unemployment compensation act. Such an amendment would "allow," as the CIO has put it, "the unemployed and their families to live in greater dignity and decency while they search for work."

★

WHEN big business saw the people meant business they became alarmed. Republic Steel Corporation, Thompson Products Co. (Mr. Frederick Crawford's outfit), Standard Oil Co., White Motors, and the rest of the big ones started a campaign almost over night to raise at least a million dollars to defeat—they hope—the CIO-AFL sponsored proposal. Immediately the big metropolitan daily newspapers came to the rescue with editorials and slanted news. Public speakers have been drawn from far and wide to "warn" of the CIO's "diabolical plot" to prevent the spread of hunger in periods of unemployment.

★

REALIZING that the face of the Republic Steel Corporation, the anti-union Thompson Products Corp., Standard Oil, etc., was much too hard to go before the people to plead in their behalf, they turned over the million dollar "kitty" to a front committee called Ohio Information Committee (OIC).

Now there are all sorts of branches of this front committee which are sending out wolf cries to women's organizations, the churches, "small" business, farmers, etc.

Another front organization has been pressed into service—Smaller Business of America, Incorporated. The head of this group said the CIO-AFL sponsored proposal was a "plan to destroy small business and the employes of small business."

The million dollar "kitty" is, of course, producing bales of slick leaflets, bulletins, booklets and brochures. Not since the New Deal days when pay envelopes were stuffed with attacks on FDR's proposed social security legislation (including unemployment insurance) has anything like the current delauge been seen.

There is a strange note running through the propaganda in this campaign. One finds such ominous words as "economic crisis," "depression," "recession," etc. in the editorials, pamphlets, booklets, brochures, speeches, etc. The fear of tomorrow is written in every paragraph of the arugments which big business advances as reasons why the slight increases unemployment compensation should not be added — especially at this time, they say. The $600,000,000 balance in the unemployment benefit account in Ohio has become an untouchable thing.

★

TWO EXAMPLES will illustrate this point. In an expensive brochure lying before me as I write we find these words: "What is the present status of the Ohio Unemployment Fund? The reserve fund as of July 15, 1955, was approximately $600,000,000. The CIO's demand, the brochure says, "will place this fund in double jeapordy . . . by draining the reserve fund for unemployment compensation at a time of high employment and then being faced with a depleted fund during an economic crisis. . ." This brochure claims that $126 million was paid out in 1954 in unemployment benefits and that only $58 million received into the fund, or a deficit of $68 million.

What the Ohio Information Committee did not do was explain why this was the case in 1955? They do not want to admit that the big corporations by maintaining a low labor turnover due to monopolization not only of production but manpower too that they have "earned" a very low contribution rate which is not adequate to maintain the fund at a level corresponding to the present "relatively high" employment level. It was for this basic reason that the labor movement began to include in its demands the establishment of the so-called "guaranteed annual wage" provision in union contracts.

Over and above this sort of confusing "information" handed out by the Ohio Information Committee and all the other front committees their propagnada also reflects their fears for the future.

The reckless charges of big business had another important effect. The political action machinery of the labor movement began to show signs of new life. Meetings are not only being called but are better attended than usual when considering questions of this kind. The CIO has set up a committee to involve the community as a whole, headed by the secretary of the Consumer League of Ohio, Miss. Elizabeth Magee.

The Auto Workers locals have issued nearly a hundred thousand leaflets in the Cleveland area already and the State CIO is scheduled to release a tremendous quantity of material which will not only refute the CIO's phony claims but call upon every worker in the State to help get out the vote to carry the initiative petition into law on Nov. 8.

No one is making predictions at this date, but from the way the campaign has gotten started it may very well be that Nov. 8, 1955 will turn out to be a turning point on the Ohio political action front.

'Mississippi Condition' Hit by Illinois NAACP

NORTH CHICAGO, Ill. — A convention of the state branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week-end sounded a call for a renewed struggle against the violations of Negro rights in Illinois, "from Trumbull Park in the North to Cairo at the Southern tip."

State president Billy Jones listed the evidence of what he called "Mississippi, Illinois" conditions throughout the state where Negroes are barred from jobs in the Bell Telephone plants and by firms contracting with the government, jim crowed in hospitals, roller-skating rings, swimming pools.

"Although there is a shortage of teachers in the state," he said, "there are over a hundred qualified Negroes in this state whose applications are being passed over because of their color."

THE main speaker at the two-day state convention held in the Neal Junior High School was Dr. T. R. M. Howard, dynamic Negro leader of Mound Bayou, Miss. He aroused the audience here with a graphic story of the lynching of Emmett Till and of the campaign of terror against Mississippi Negroes which served as a background for the three lynchings in the Southern state this year.

Dr. Howard warned that the Klan-like White Citizens Councils may soon spread into Illinois, and charged these councils with responsibility for the murder of Negro leader Rev. George W. Lee at Belzoni, Miss., last May.

"When it comes time for you here in Illinois to register and to vote for better candidates," Dr. Howard declared, "Don't forget that Rev. Lee gave his life for that right."

IN a resolution, the convention demanded that the federal government take action against Mississippi, including the suspension of its statehood, until the state complies with the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution giving Negroes the full right to vote.

The convention elected Gerald D. Bullock, Chicago school teacher, as the new state president of the NAACP. Vice-Presidents chosen were Dr. L. H. Holman of Joliet and M. T. Blanton of Chicago. Other officers elected were: Helena Adkins of Chicago, secretary; Earnise De Cuir of Chicago, assistant secretary; Kenneth E. Barton of Springfield, treasurer; Miss Delores Jones of Chicago, state youth chairman.

The state executive board also includes five regional vice-presidents appointed by the president and also the chairmen of standing committees.

Flood Victims Need More Than Sympathy

See Joseph North, Page 1—Virginia Gardner, Page 4

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 43 (16 Pages) — OCTOBER 23, 1955 — Price 10 Cents

Assignment U.S.A.

When the Rains Came

By JOSEPH NORTH

THERE was something medieval in the cry of the village fathers who went up and down the dark rain-swept streets of our town all day and all night until midnight. "Attention all citizens," a sepulchral voice cried, "drink no water, drink no water, drink no water."

The citizenry was grateful for the Mayor's proclamation that warned of danger, the peril of typhoid fever, brought on by the floodwaters that broke into our town's drinking supply. Forewarned is forearmed, and the Mayor advised all citizens to boil their water at least five minutes before drinking. But the rains continued to fall, and by morning, all our water supply was cut off.

Listening to the announcement you recalled what you had read of the Middle Ages when the town crier ran through the streets crying the plague has struck, the plague has struck. Though the announcement came to us on a loudspeaker mounted on a truck—and later by radio—the genius of Henry Ford and Marconi could not overcome the connotations of the medieval cry.

I pondered ruefully on the several long drinks of water I had unpredictably taken in the hours immediately preceding the mayor's proclamation. And further, I wondered, suddenly greatly disturbed, whether my children and my townsfolk would escape the ravages of a plague, a plague, I insist, which, should it come, need never have happened.

★

OURS is a region of abrupt wooden hills and swift streams that flow to that eastern Father of Waters, the mighty Hudson; nearby are giant dams where billions of gallons are pent up to satisfy the needs of the world metropolis forty odd miles away. The freshets and brooks grow angry during the rains and go galloping down the hillsides like gentle colts suddenly transformed into wild warhorses. Rains fill the reservoirs which, in ordinary times, seem capable of holding oceans. Bnt water, usually so docile and serene, can become a fiend, as the nation has recently learned again.

Some 50 persons are dead or missing in the mud of the aftermath of the recent rains that came unannounced, untagged by the ludicrous custom of pinning woman's names to natural calamities. The anonymous holocaust taught us again that we are still, as a nation, unprepared for the seasonal calamities whose worst atrocities we can forfend, and that is the point of my piece. To come down with plague is a disconcerting thought, inded, but consternation is multiplied when you know it could have been avoided.

★

YOUR ANGER rises when you recall that during the recent Diane floods some highly-placed but antedeluvian engineers belittled the ravages by describing that calamity as "a "once-in-500-years freak." Nature laughed at that contention within a matter of two months.

The very areas where the disaster struck during the time of Diana—most notably the state of Connecticut, the cities of Danbury, Waterbury, Winston, felt that eery sensation that people feel when they say here is where I came in.

Again homes were torn from the moorings, again families took to the highlands, or huddled in schoolhouses and churches; again fathers hunted desperately for families from which they were separated; again men and women and children died needlessly in remorseless waters.

What burns me in this time of floods is the knowledge that our Congress, inspired by the late FDR, passed a Federal Flood Control Act, in 1936, to construct great reservoir dams in the big river valleys and to mitigate the effects of floods.

A good beginning was made and the beneficent results are ascertainable. A Corps of Army Engineers was set to work, able men according to most reports, but when you consider the stingy sums of money which they get to carry on you are horrified in this day and age when astronomical sums go to the con-

(Continued on Page 12)

The Struggle for the 14th Amendment

Un-Secret Weapon to Win Negro Rights in Mississippi

By MARIE SCHEINER

BEHIND the announcement of Rep. Charles E. Diggs (D-Mich) that he will "challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi" when Congress reconvenes in January, is a history of ninety years of struggle to enforce the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, on which Congressman Diggs will base his fight.

"I intend," said Rep. Diggs in an article in the Pittsburgh Courier of Oct. 8, "to challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi on the ground that they actually are representing only half of the citizens of their state. My argument in this action is supported by Amendment 14, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States."

This challenge of the Negro Congressman who was elected by a coalition of Negro and white voters will be part of a many-sided struggle against the forces responsible for the lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till last August.

The move has wide backing. The Los Angeles branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for example, has addressed to each Congressman from California a demand that he support the challenge to the seating of the Mississippi members of the U. S. Congress.

★

THE HOUSE of Representatives has the power to deprive the Mississippi Congressmen of their seats by virtue of two articles in the Constitution. Article 1, Section 5, states that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

It was on the basis of this provision that the House and Senate refused to seat members elected from the Southern states during the three-year period of reaction that followed the Civil War. The ex-slaveholders, as part of their effort to undo the Northern victory, sent to the House and Senate in December 1865 the vice-president of the Confederacy, four Confederate generals, five Confederate colonels, six Confederate cabinet officers and 58 members of the Confederate Congress. The U. S. House and Senate, realizing that the revolution achieved in four years of battle might be brazenly undone in the legislative halls, that the decisions of the war were being impudently reversed in the South, promptly sent these would-be Senators and Congressmen back to their homes.

It soon became apparent that unless the basis of apportionment for members of the U. S. House was altered, the Southern states would actually gain Congressional representation, at the very time when violence against the newly freed slaves was at its height. Throughout the era of slavery, Congressmen had been apportioned according to the infamous "three-fifths" clause of the Constitution; all free persons and three-fifths of the slaves were counted in determining the number of members to be seated. This was, of course, an enormous advantage for the pro-slavery forces; and the more slaves a state had, the greater was its national representation.

★

WITH THE abolition of slavery the three-fifths clause became

(Continued on Page 2)

Tennessee Tops Our $$ Drive, Percentagewise

The Tennessee Waltz is the top tune of our Fund Drive hit parade this week. That southern state leads the "Big Ten," having gone over the percentage estimated by reader groups, for our $64,000 fund drive. Following Tennessee's 104 percent comes Missouri in second place with a smart 87 percent. That would be another waltz, wouldn't it—the Missouri Waltz, though we are reasonably confident Harry Truman did not help the Show Me State reach that figure. In third place, comes the East Pennsylvania Polka, at 57 percent of its goal. This area, mainly the city of Philadelphia, did exceptionally well in the circulation campaign, going over the top for the first time in five years, and still expect to do same with the fund drive.

Here are the standings of the first ten areas by percentage, with the rest of the areas not doing so hot, as one can see by New Jersey's 19 percent.

AREA	PERCENTAGE
1—Tennessee	104%
2—Missouri	87
3—East Pennsylvania	57
4—Montana	47
5—New England	40
6—Wisconsin	29
7—Illinois	23
8—Illinois	23
9—Michigan	22
10—New Jersey	19

As of Tuesday, we had received $2,880.35, which brought our total so far to $16,361.76.

Helping Missouri's quota was a meeting on Geneva with our foreign editor Joseph Clark, who gave an eye witness account of the Big Four meeting there, and a preview of the Foreign Ministers Conference which he will also cover for the Worker starting next week. $205 was collected for the fund drive, and a similar meeting in Chicago produced $132.

Other highlights of the week included $100 brought to our office by a group of progressive Brooklyn painters. A letter from Chicago with a contribution had the following to say: "I'm broke—but you are broker—so for the dearest, the greatest and most courageous paper in the land and for Emmett Till, martyred son of the Negro people, here is a small $10. From my heart, your paper must live to see that Emmett Till did not die in vain."

There were various other amounts in appreciation of different Worker writers. If you haven't sent any money yet, please send something, whatever you can afford, because we really need it to keep punching, and are not crying wolf.

inside **THE WORKER**

★

New Castle Strikers Standing Firm See Page 4

Say PC Sets Pattern For Union Busting See Page 13

Court to Review Smith Act Case See Page 2

Act to Stay Deportation of Claudia Jones See Page 2

State Dep't Uneasy At Policy 'Slippages' See Page 5

Terror in South Can Till Trial Be Re-opened? See Page 5

Memphis Plans Another Scottsboro See Page 3

"We Shall Not Rest" Poem to Emmett Till See Page 8

What Hollywood Can Learn from Italy See Page 9

TV's $64,000 Question See Page 8

What the Fourteenth Amendment Says . . . .

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State."—U. S. Constitution, 14th Amendment, Section 2.

90 Years Struggle to Enforce 14th Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

obsolete and—strangely enough—the number of white-supremacist representatives in the House actually increased. For now not only three-fifths, but the entire Negro population was counted in the apportionment. This would have been an advantage for democracy and progress, had not the former slaveholders begun, immediately upon the end of the Civil War, a reign of terror that, among other things, prevented Negro suffrage and Negro representation. This reign of terror lasted for three years, until the beginning of the era of Radical Reconstruction.

It was in the effort to secure permanently the gains of the Civil War that the 14th Amendment was passed. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States," the first section of the Amendment declared, "and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The second section of the Amendment was the subject of heated debate in Congress and the nation. Thaddeus Stevens, leader of the Radical Republican forces and a member of Congress proposed to make voters, not population, the basis of House representation. Had this proposal been adopted, it would have speeded the enfranchisement of the Negro people and hastened the advent of woman suffrage; it would have furthered the struggle for the ballot for some who lack it still: the youth, the Indians on reservations, the migratory workers, the poor whites of the South, and residents of Oriental birth.

★

BUT Stevens' proposal failed, and a compromise section was worked into the 14th Amendment—a partial victory for progress, and one which can be of enormous use today in the fight against white supremacy. This second section of the 14th Amendment, although continuing apportionment according to population, provided for a decrease in representation whenever citizens are unjustly deprived of the right to vote. The section reads in part:

"When the right to vote at any election for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, **the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens 21 years of age in such State.**" (Our emphasis—M. S.).

There was then, and there can be today, no doubt about the intent of Congress in proposing, and the States in ratifying, this amendment. Speaking on the floor of Congress on the amendment's second section, Representative Sloan declared in 1866:

"The object is to narrow the basis of representation as the number of those who exercise political rights in the States is narrowed, and to widen the basis of representation as the number of those who are enfranchised is widened. That is clearly the object of all propositions made, and the avowed purpose of all who advocate them. Let us, then, say so directly, and so put the provision into the Constitution that no device, no ingenuity, can evade or defeat its practical effect. Then every State must make its system of elective franchise as broad as the political power which it desires to exercise in the government."

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, composed of members of both House and Senate, reported:

"Your committee came to the conclusion that political power should be possessed in all the States exactly in the proportion as the right of suffrage should be granted without distinction of color or race."

★

THIS Amendment to the Constitution, ratified by all Northern and 12 Southern States, was declared in effect in 1868. In that year began the all-too-brief

(Continued on Page 13)

REP. DIGGS

Support for Rep. Diggs Plan Mounting Daily

By ABNER W. BERRY

MASS PRESSURE against racist "justice" in Mississippi continued to build last week, following the acquittal a month ago of two white men charged with the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till.

Two demands received concentrated attention in mass meetings and conferences where the Till case was discussed: (1) action by the Department of Justice and (2) congressional action against seating the Missippi delegation.

Rep. Charles S. Diggs (D-Mich) a native of Mississippi, addressing a Philadelphia audience reiterated his pledge to challenge the right of Mississippi Congressmen to seats as long as that state disfranchised Negro citizens. Rep. Diggs' proposals got the almost universal approval of the Negro press, as expressed in editorials during the past two weeks. Typical of the attitude of Negro editors was an editorial in the Pittsburgh Courier, a Republican paper, Oct. 8. The Courier declared, in part:

"The thing the South, including Mississippi, fears most is any reduction of its Congressional representation, which has enabled it to play so large a part in determining the policies of this nation throughout its history."

★

A YOUTH rally to protest the Till murder case held last Sunday in Abyssinia Baptist Church heard Rep. Adam C. Powell, who is also pastor of the church, urge a "march to their congressman" to demand action on the Till case when Congress opens. In last week's labor rally, Rep. Powell had proposed a "march on Washington" to back up demands for refusing seats to Mississippi representatives and for civil rights legislation."

From Vatican City, the Pope's newspaper, Osservatore Romano, cited the unpunished murder of Till as a "particularly bad example" of the "crimes of racism in the U.S." The paper called on U. S. Catholics to help "remove this 'color smudge' from the world fame of the fine and generous civilization of that great nation." The duty of Catholics to oppose this racism, the paper held, "is imposed on them, with all means available, by their religion and by their patriotism."

Despite protests throughout the world and the demands for Department of Justice action, U. S. Attorney General Brownell said in a New York speech Sunday night before the Interfaith Movement, Inc., that it was the "individual" duty of citizens to stop practices "odius to a free nation." Brownell did not mention the Till case, but implied that all such cases are properly in the jurisdiction of states. Brownell also asserted that there was little chance of federal laws stopping discrimination unless the peopel were "educated" and persuaded to obey them.

★

BUT on Monday, Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of the slain young Negro, addressed 9,600 persons in Washington's Uline arena who demanded that the Department of Justice investigate conditions in Mississippi. The rally also urged Sen. Thomas Hennings (D- Mo) to call Mrs. Bradley before his subcommittee on constitutional rights.

Mrs. Bradley told reporters in Washington that she hoped to get an interview with some officials in the White House while in Washington. Mrs. Bradley seemed nonplussed at the fact that all pleas from masses of American citizens and Chicago officials for White House and government aid in pressing the fight against Mississippi racism had gone unanswered.

Calif. 14 to Get High Court Hearing

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT agreed on Monday to review the Smith Act convictions of 14 Californians. It was the first time the high court has agreed to hear the appeal in a Smith Act case since its original decision of June, 1951, upholding the constitutionality of the law and the conviction of 11 national Communist leaders. It refused to review the conviction in the Baltimore and the second Foley Sq. case.

On the same day the Supreme Court granted a group of 360 prominent Americans, including Pat McNamara (D-Mich) the right to file a "friend of the court" brief attacking the constitutionality of the 1950 McCarran Internal Security Law. This law is now before the high court on an appeal by the Communist Party.

In San Francisco the Daily People's World, two of whose editors are among the 14 Smith Act defendants, greeted the court's decision to review the California case as "good reason to rejoice."

"Here is a victory to cheer about," PW said editorially, "a victory for the democratic rights of freedom of press and speech which were exercised by our editors and other Smith Act victims and constituted their only crime.

"Here is evidence that the Geneva spirit is being reflected at home, that the thawing of the cold war abroad make it possible to end the cold war against the Constitutional liberties of the American people. Here is evidence that we can win still bigger and more decisive victories, that the pressure of the American people can force full restoration of the Bill of Rights."

★

THE 14 California defendants were arrested on July 26, 1951, and the trial, which consumed six months in 1952, ended with the conviction of all. U. S. District Judge William C. Mathes, who tried the case, imposed maximum sentence on all defendants—

(Continued on Page 13)

Negro Woman Leader Slated for Release October 23

Seek to Halt Deportation of Claudia Jones

AN INJUNCTION seeking to halt Attorney General Herbert Brownell's deportation of Claudia Jones has been filed in the Federal District Court of Washington, D. C. Miss Jones, who completes a one-year Smith Act jail sentence on Sunday, October 23, is scheduled upon her release to be turned over to agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for deportation.

Despite the fact that she suffered a serious heart ailment which has become aggravated by her imprisonment, Brownell has turned down repeated requests that she be permitted time to restore her health before further action is taken against her.

In seeking the injunction, attorneys for Miss Jones hope that she will win the opportunity to be hospitalized for examination and determination of the status of her health.

It has been pointed out that in the event of deportation to her native British West Indies, medical and recuperative facilities she needs may not be readily available.

But of even more concern is the fact that she may not be able to withstand the rigors of deportation at this time.

If pending actions in Claudia Jones' behalf are successful in staying her deportation it is expected that she will arrive in New York City on Monday, October 24.

Her schedule would be:

Leave Alderson, West Virginia on C & O train No. 6 at 9:19 p.m. Sunday, October 23 and arrive at Pennsylvania Station in New York City at 10:15 a.m. Monday, October 24. (All times are Daylight Saving.)

THE COMMITTEE for Defense Of Negro Leadership, which has been assisting in Miss Jones' defense has portrayed her threatened deportation as "an act of wanton vindictiveness."

The Committee pointed out that in other cases the Attorney General has not only permitted individuals time for medical attention, but has allotted reasonable time to straighten personal affairs.

"Yet in the case of Claudia Jones," the Committee declared, "a woman who has been already imprisoned for one year and hospitalized three times during that year, the Attorney General refuses even permission for a physical examination by her own physicians.

"This unheard of inhumanity can be viewed only as an act of wanton vindictiveness."

The Committee also warned that when Miss Jones was convicted under the Smith Act not only was she to serve one year but pay a $2,000 fine as well.

Fines must be paid prior to the release of the prisoner. The Committee has urged that friends and associates of Miss Jones make contributions to meet the fine.

Contributions should be sent to Committee for Defense of Negro Leadership, 1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

NOTES ON THE STATE AFL

The 73rd state convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor was nicknamed by many the "silver anniversary convention." It marked the 25th year in the presidency of the state federation by Reuben Soderstrom, 67, a member of the Typographical Union from Streator, Ill. Among the guests who eulogized Soderstrom, were Secretary of Labor Mitchell, Senator Paul Douglas, State Senator Marshall Korshak, State Representative Richard Stengel, and many others.

★

On the second day of the Convention, as a special order of the business the reporters from the struck papers in the Quad-Cities placed before the convention by the resolutions committee, were barred from covering the convention. The newspaper read by the delegates was the local edition of Labor's Daily, published by the striking members of the International Typographical Union. Labor's Daily gave extensive and excellent coverage to the convention proceedings

★

An attempt, which was apparently aimed at barring coverage of the convention by the Daily Worker, fell flat. The Chicago Daily News noted that while the scab press was barred, the Daily Worker was covering the convention. President Soderstrom, when queried by the Daily News reporter, indicated his displeasure with the presence of the Daily Worker reporter, but stated that no action against permitting the Daily Worker to cover the convention was contemplated. The Daily and Illinois Worker have covered the proceedings of the Illinois State Federation of Labor for many years.

★

The introduction of State Rep. Richard Stengel to the convention as the "next candidate for U. S. Senator" by president Soderstrom was a tip-off to the thinking of the top AFL circles in Illinois as to their favorite candidate to oppose Senator Dirksen.

★

Of the 1750 delegates to the convention, it was noted that less than 25 were Negroes. The platform and the list of convention speakers was all white. It is estimated that there are at least 100,000 Negroes who are members of the AFL in Illinois.

★

Arvid Sheets, president of E. Moline Harvester Local of the UAW-CIO, brought greetings to the convention from the Harvester workers. He was well received, as were all CIO speakers at the convention.

★

General Counsel Daniel D. Carmell, in his address to the convention, hit out at the Eisenhower Administration. He stated: "We find a total lack of labor representation in any key position in the national administration. Decisions are made by men of business, and their determination is to crush the growth of labor organizations and to shackle the efforts of members of labor organizations to unite amongst themselves for the purpose of betterment of their working conditions and get a fair return for a fair day's work."

By some sort of "logic," Carmell sought to bolster his arguments against the attacks on labor by red-baiting. One section of his report was entitled "Do we want a toiler's utopia in the United States as it exists in Russia?" The lack of applause from the delegates to this outburst was quite noticeable.

What's On?

CARL MARZANI, author of We Can Be Friends, will mark 38th anniv. of Soviet government, 22nd anniv. of U.S.-USSR diplomatic relations, speaking on "We Will Be Friends." Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams. Friday, Nov. 18, 8:15 p.m. Adm. $1, tax incl. Chi. Coun. Amer.-Sov. Friendship.

"VOLGA-DON CANAL," full-length Soviet documentary color film. Mittelman center, 2733 W. Hirsch. Wed., Nov. 2, 8 p.m. Delegation Soc. Chi. Coun. of Amer.-Sov. Friendship.

Debate AFL-CIO Merger Issues

ROCK ISLAND, Ill. — Unanimous approval of the 1,700 delegates to the annual Illinois State Federation of Labor convention greeted the proposal merger of the AFL and CIO. President Soderstrom declared from the platform following the speech of Pat Greathouse of the CIO that the merged labor movement "would make it interesting for the enemies of labor."

While it was quite apparent that the rank-and-file shop workers who were delegates to the convention enthusiastically greeted the merger, it was also noticeable that many full-time officials were less enthusiastic.

Large sections of the convention were concerned about the question of democratic safeguards in the new set-up. In a meeting held shortly before the state convention by the Chicago Federation of Labor, Peter Hoban, of the Milk Wagon Drivers, and Thomas Peth, of the Chicago Mailers Local, spoke of the greater need for autonomy in the new merged labor movement.

★

IN REPORTING on the meeting the Chicago Federation News declared: "Brother Hoban stated that the views of the rank-and-file members should be made known to the top leaders responsible for negotiating the merger through their district councils, international unions, central bodies and state federation of labor. He warned against surrendering our rights on the altar of expediency and concluded his remarks by repeating that he was in favor of the merger in the interest of the economic and political future of organized labor in this country."

Strong sentiments by building trades and other delegates at the convention expressed the need for greater guarantees on autonomy in the merged labor movement.

While the convention did not express itself on the question of the need for fuller Negro representation in the new merged labor movement, an open letter of the National Negro Labor Council was read with interest by the delegates. The Council distributed its material to each delegate to the convention. This letter called for an end to "lily-white unions" in America.

★

WHILE the Executive Board report to the convention spoke forcefully of the advantages of the merged labor movement, the discussion that took place at the parley proved that these leaders had some fears as well.

In the debate around the constitutional proposal for a four-year term for the officers of ISFL, it became apparent that some of the leaders were apprehensive about the future.

A lively exchange, marked by sharp opinions on the part of a number of delegates that the proposal for a four-year term would be interpreted as "fear of the CIO," took place on the floor.

On this question there was the most extensive debate in the convention. In spite of the pleas from the constitution committee and president Soderstrom, a number of delegates voted against the four-year term proposal. A much larger grouping did not vote at all with less than half of the convention voting on this proposal.

★

THE debate highlighted the fact that ISFL leadership was oriented toward "the absorption" of the CIO on a state level, rather than merger. This was resented by many delegates.

While it became clear throughout the convention that the rank-and-file desired unity, they wished to incorporate the best parts of the CIO program into the merged labor movement. It became equally clear that many old-line business agents saw in the merger a danger to their position. This appeared to be true of the state leadership as well.

City School Parley Repudiates Gov. Stratton on Federal Aid

BY PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—Federal aid to the nation's hard-pressed public schools, to be granted "only to states that comply with the U. S. Supreme Court decision on desegregation," was the demand voiced at the citywide pre-White House Conference on Education held in Chicago last week.

The declaration signified a repudiation by the 700 educators, parents and civic leaders of Governor William G. Stratton's attack on proposals for federal assistance only a week earlier at the statewide conference held in Springfield. It was Chicago's answer as well to the national Republican administration's sabotage of the Supreme Court's ruling in its refusal to enact measures, such as the Powell Amendment to school construction aid bills, which would enforce the high court mandate.

Reports for three of the six panels held simultaneously during the morning conference reported an unanimously or majority sentiment of their groups for federal aid.

★

"IT WAS the consensus that federal aid is necessary to provide minimum standards of education for all children of the U.S. and that standards will have to be set at the federal level," declared William G. Caples, officer of the Inland Steel Corporation and reporter for the panel titled "How Can We Finance Our Schools?"

Caples indicated, as he spoke to the luncheon session in the Sherman's grand ballroom, that he differed personally with this conclusion, but that it reflected the overwhelming majority sentiment of his panel. It was this panel which specifically qualified its support of federal aid with the demand that it be withheld from states flouting the Supreme Court ruling.

Reporting for another panel, Willoughby Abner, Cook County CIO educational director, stated: "The conclusion was reached that segregation is morally and legally wrong, and should in no way be condoned and encouraged, and that segregation in the South is expensive to the North."

★

CHICAGO School Board member Mrs. John B. Allen, reporting for the panel on school building needs, called for "a dynamic, imaginative plan for Chicago to provide good school facilities for every child in Chicago."

Mrs. Allen cited among the panel's agreed goals for a good education: a class load of no more than 30 pupils per teacher, adequate lighting and sanitary facilities, assembly halls, libraries, play areas, all markedly inadequate in Chicago's schools today.

While recognizing that Chicago's Board of Education can legally raise funds to provide its badly-needed school buildings through additional bond issues, this panel endorsed federal aid to school construction nationally and urged revision of Illinois tax laws to provide a broader base for school taxes.

DEAN Eldridge T. McSwain, of Northwestern University reporting on the panel, "What Schools Should Accomplish," urged an atmosphere in which schools encourage critical thinking, greater world understanding and better education in the "democratic interaction among racial, ethnic and religious groups."

Other panels emphasized the need for greater participation by citizens in the affairs of public education, the need for expanded educational services to meet the needs of every child and to provide opportunities for adult education.

There was speculation at the Sherman Hotel conference whether Chicago's strong pro-federal aid views would find expression in Washington next November. Scheduled to edit the Chicago report into the over-all State presentation were members of the 74-member Illinois delegation chosen at the Springfield meeting, 50 of whom were not elected, but personally designated by Governor Stratton.

WEISS

(Continued from page 16)

that Weiss was operating as an "underground" figure and had been under indictment for 16 months before he was arrested. The defense showed, however, that the indictment was secret and that Weiss had no knowledge of its existence before he was arrested in the headquarters of the Communist Party.

Judge Campbell, in refusing any bail reduction, admitted that this was virtually a denial of bail. He then stated that he would set an early trial date for Weiss.

THE Civil Rights Congress here this week denounced the attempt to impose "prohibitive bail," and declared that all efforts would be made to get a reversal of the ruling.

At the same time, the CRC announced that the organization would accept bail funds here in behalf of Mrs. Sadie Weiss, wife of the defendant. Mrs. Weiss, who is in New York City, has been gathering bail and defense funds.

It was pointed out that this bail fight is an urgent one since Weiss would be handicapped in preparing his case if he could not be released before the trial.

'Mississippi Condition' Here Hit by Illinois NAACP

NORTH CHICAGO, Ill. — A convention of the state branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week-end sounded a call for a renewed struggle against the violations of Negro rights in Illinois, "from Trumbull Park in the North to Cairo at the Southern tip."

State president Billy Jones listed the evidence of what he called "Mississippi, Illinois," conditions throughout the state where Negroes are barred from jobs in the Bell Telephone plants and by firms contracting with the government, jim crowed in hospitals, roller-skating rings, swimming pools.

"Although there is a shortage of teachers in the state," he said, "there are over a hundred qualified Negroes in this state whose applications are being passed over because of their color."

★

THE main speaker at the two-day state convention held in the Neal Junior High School was Dr. T. R. M. Howard, dynamic Negro leader of Mound Bayou, Miss. He aroused the audience here with a graphic story of the lynching of Emmett Till and of the campaign of terror against Mississippi Negroes which served as a background for the three lynchings in the Southern state this year.

Dr. Howard warned that the Klan-like White Citizens Councils may soon spread into Illinois, and charged these councils with responsibility for the murder of Negro leader Rev. George W. Lee at Belzoni, Miss., last May.

"When it comes time for you here in Illinois to register and to vote for better candidates," Dr. Howard declared, "Don't forget that Rev. Lee gave his life for that right."

★

IN a resolution, the convention demanded that the federal government take action against Mississippi, including the suspension of its statehood, until the state complies with the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution giving Negroes the full right to vote.

The convention elected Gerald D. Bullock, Chicago school teacher, as the new state president of the NAACP. Vice-Presidents chosen were Dr. L. H. Holman of Joliet and M. T. Blanton of Chicago. Other officers elected were: Helena Adkins of Chicago, secretary; Earnise De Cuir of Chicago, assistant secretary; Kenneth E. Barton of Springfield, treasurer; Miss Delores Jones of Chicago, state youth chairman.

The state executive board also includes five regional vice-presidents appointed by the president and also the chairmen of standing committees.

Author Marzani to Speak Here Nov. 18

CHICAGO. — Carl Marzani, author of "We Can Be Friends," will address the November anniversary meeting of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship Friday evening, Nov. 18. Marking the 38th anniversary of the Soviet government and the 22nd U. S.-Soviet diplomatic relations, Marzani will talk on "We Will Be Friends."

The meeting will be held in the Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams St. at 8:15 p.m.

'Africa and Geneva' Is Dr. DuBois' Topic

CHICAGO.—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, foremost historian of the story of the Negro people and courageous fighter for peace, will appear in Chicago Friday, Oct. 28, 8:15 P.M. to speak on the subject "Africa and Geneva," at the Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams Street.

Show Soviet Film

CHICAGO—"Volga-Don Canal," a full-length Soviet color documentary movie, will be shown by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship Wednesday, evening, Nov. 2, 8:00 P.M., at Mittelman Center, 2733 W. Hirsch.

THESE Chicagoans, shown here with Mrs. Amanda Bradley, a witness in the Emmett Till case, were this week preparing a nation-wide March on Washington on Oct. 22 to protest the lynching of the 14-year old Chicago Negro child. They are (left to right): Augustus Savage, editor of The American Negro; Mrs. Viola Stevens, financial secretary of the March on Washington Committee; Dr. C. William Harding, chairman of the committee; Mrs. Bradley; Rev. M. Ford Jordan, executive secretary of the committee; Rev. Robert B. Mills; Jesse Reiger, in charge of arranging transportation for the March on Washington.

TRUMBULL PROTEST

Picket City Hall Oct. 25

CHICAGO.—The long-awaited citywide protest against the Trumbull Park mob violence, the mass picketing of the City Hall, will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The action, initiated by the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be carried on between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Abner Berry spoke at a meeting at the Greater Bethesda Baptist Church, where final plans were made for the Oct. 25 demonstration.

At the meeting, picket captains were chosen and a number of churches and union halls were designated as gathering points for the mass picketing of the City Hall.

Rally Oct. 22 to Be Send-Off For 'March on Washington'

CHICAGO.—A final rally on Saturday evening, Oct. 22, will send off Chicago's delegation to the March on Washington protest against the lynching of Emmett Till.

The rally will be held at the Rose Bowl, 4724 S. Cottage Grove. Immediately afterwards, the motorcades from other parts of the country will converge.

Other cities were preparing this week to send delegations, according to Dr. C. W. Harding, chairman of the March on Washington Committee. He said that the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, of which he is a leader, has endorsed the protest movement both here and in Detroit.

The committee called for a large turnout at the Rose Bowl Saturday night "in order to strengthen the demand that the federal government intervene for justice n the Till case."

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION
The Worker
THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1955

Cook County CIO Parley Nov. 19 To Open '56 Election Campaign

CHICAGO.—Labor's electoral plans for 1956 in Cook County will be discussed here Saturday, Nov. 19, in an all-day session by the CIO county council to be held in the Morrison Hotel.

All active PAC workers were invited, in addition to local union leaders and PAC committee members.

The main business will center around the coming campaigns in the eleven congressional districts in this country. The parley will seek to strengthen the PAC setup in each of these districts in preparation for the coming election campaign.

CIO leaders here said the conference would "help lay the groundwork for 1956," with the labor movement here expected to play a more vigorous role in the political field.

The conference will also deal with federal and state legislative programs and with the issues which will figure most prominently in the 1956 elections.

Chicago Group Prepares Peace Message for Big Four Ministers

CHICAGO.—An attractive letter, with a peace dove and a message, has been made available to Chicagoans for mailing to the forthcoming Foreign Ministers Conference in Geneva. It is being distributed, as a public service, by the Committee to Further the Goals of Geneva, 166 W. Washington St.

The letter, written in a neat hand, is addressed to the four Foreign Ministers of the Great Powers: Messrs. Dulles, MacMillan, Pinay and Molotov. It sends them this brief greeting in behalf of the cause of peace: "We join mankind throughout the world in wishing you success and hoping that you will resolve the problems of ending the cold war, removing the burden of armaments, and dispelling the awful threat of atomic war."

Illinois AFL: Extend Geneva Peace Gains

By SAM KUSHNER

ROCK ISLAND, Ill. — The 73rd Annual Convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, by unanimous vote, reaffirmed its desire for peace and called for "continuation of negotiations on every possible level" in order to achieve world peace.

The peace resolution, which was introduced by Andrew A. Westley in behalf of the Illinois State Conference of Painters, noted the dangers of atomic warfare and commended President Eisenhower for his participation in the recently-held meeting of the Big Four at Geneva.

In addition to calling for continued negotiations, the convention urged that all locals "concern themselves with the great issue of peace." The convention also pledged that there be an expanded policy of world trade and that "labor-backed candidates for office become the best exponents of a genuine policy of peace."

★

ONCE again the Illinois Federation called for action to end the terror against the Negro people in Trumbull park and demanded that "all responsible city, state and federal officials act immediately to enforce existing state and federal laws and to prosecute all those guilty of promoting and practicing violence against the Negro tenants at Trumbull Park."

The convention, by unanimous vote, also went on record for the enactment of state and federal fair employment laws and called for the abolition of the poll tax. George J. Wachowski of the Post Office Clerks local, in speaking for the resolution, pointed to the murder of Emmett Till as the horrible consequence of continued discrimination. A strong resolution calling for federal intervention to prosecute the murderers of young Emmett Till was referred to the executive board.

An important action was taken at the request of the Chicago Teachers union which called for complete support in the fight to desegregate the schools and urged an end to discrimination in the Illinois schools in any form.

★

"A DANGEROUS piece of legislation," was theh label that the convention placed on the Broyles Bill, passed in the last session of the State legislature. The convention recorded its opposition to this "loyalty oath" legislation.

In the field of political action, the convention called for a stepping up of the tempo of work by its affiliated locals. It urged that CIO-PAC and AFL-LLPE merge in the state of Illinois as soon as possible.

Allan Graskamp, president of the striking Kohler Local 833, UAW-CIO, called for a boycott of Kohler products. He was enthusiastically received by the convention and was promised support by president Soderstrom.

When "Pat" Greathouse, Regional Director of the UAW-CIO and vice-president of the Illinois State Industrial Union Council, appeared before the convention, he was greeted by cheers.

THROUGHOUT the convention there was great emphasis on the legislative work of the ISFL. To a large degree, this reflected the role of president Soderstrom, who works closely with the state legislature. The large number of guest speakers helped to insure that there would not be extensive discussion from the floor.

WEEK-END AUTO UNION INSTITUTE IN OTTAWA TO PLAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

CHICAGO.—The United Auto Workers' opening guns for the 1956 election will be primed at a CIO-PAC Institute being held this week-end Oct. 21-22-23, at the UAW Union Center, Ottawa, Ill., according to an announcement issued by Regional Director Pat Greathouse and PAC representatives Willoughby Abner and Charles K. Johnson.

Greathouse called for greater political action work in the light of the greater opportunities afforded by the coming merger of AFL and CIO. The UAW's secretary-treasurer, Emil Mazey, at the recent dedication banquet at Ottawa, called for a real push for '56 in view of the GOP's attack on the UAW and its right to engage in electoral activities.

Urge Action, Funds on Weiss Case as Judge Denies Bail Cut

CHICAGO. — An emergency call was sounded here this week for broad support in the case of Max Weiss, whose plea for reduction of the $35,000 bail was denied last week by Federal Judge William Campbell.

Claude Lightfoot, who is appealing his own conviction under the membership clause of the Smith Act, declared that "unless there is a more vigorous response in the Weiss case, the whole fight against McCarthyite repression is in danger of a setback."

Lightfoot spoke here at a Freedom of the Press meeting at the Sutherland Hotel, along with Joseph Clark, foreign editor of the Daily Worker.

★

JUDGE CAMPBELL last Friday ruled against bail reduction for Weiss, who is being held here in Cook County Jail. Earlier in the week, the judge had raised questions in court as to why the government was asking for such high bail, indicating that the rights of the defendant were being violated thereby. However, by Friday, Judge Campbell reversed himself to the extent that he not only refused the bail reduction but expressed the view that Smith Act cases should be "unbailable."

It was announced that the bail issue would be carired to the appeals court here on the basis that the $35,000 bail is a violation of the 8th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which specifically forbids "excessive bail." At the same time, defense attorney Edmund Hatfield was preparing a motion to dismiss the indictment which will be submitted on Dec. 2.

The Illinois Court of Appeals will hear oral arguments Nov. 1 on the appeal of Claude Lightfoot from a conviction under the membership clause of the Smith Act.

★

IN THE SESSIONS here before Judge Campbell last week, defense arguments showed that the bail set for Max Weiss was the highest on the current docket of cases, even though some cases involve serious offenses carrying penalties of 20 years imprisonment. In most cases, the bail set is $5,000 or less.

However, Judge Campbell based his ruling on a sensationalized prosecution argument

(Continued on Page 15)

Flood Victims Need More Than Sympathy

See Joseph North, Page 1—Virginia Gardner, Page 4

Michigan edition

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 43 (16 Pages) — OCTOBER 23, 1955 — Price 10 Cents

Assignment U.S.A.

When the Rains Came

By JOSEPH NORTH

THERE was something medieval in the cry of the village fathers who went up and down the dark rain-swept streets of our town all day and all night until midnight. "Attention all citizens," a sepulchral voice cried, "drink no water, drink no water, drink no water."

The citizenry was grateful for the Mayor's proclamation that warned of danger, the peril of typhoid fever, brought on by the floodwaters that broke into our town's drinking supply. Forewarned is forearmed, and the Mayor advised all citizens to boil their water at least five minutes before drinking. But the rains continued to fall, and by morning, all our water supply was cut off.

Listening to the announcement you recalled what you had read of the Middle Ages when the town crier ran through the streets crying the plague has struck, the plague has struck. Though the announcement came to us on a loudspeaker mounted on a truck—and later by radio—the genius of Henry Ford and Marconi could not overcome the connotations of the medieval cry.

I pondered ruefully on the several long drinks of water I had unpredictably taken in the hours immediately preceding the mayor's proclamation. And further, I wondered, suddenly greatly disturbed, whether my children and my townsfolk would escape the ravages of a plague, a plague, I insist, which, should it come, need never have happened.

★

OURS is a region of abrupt wooden hills and swift streams that flow to that eastern Father of Waters, the mighty Hudson; nearby are giant dams where billions of gallons are pent up to satisfy the needs of the world metropolis forty odd miles away. The freshets and brooks grow angry during the rains and go galloping down the hillsides like gentle colts suddenly transformed into wild warhorses. Rains fill the reservoirs which, in ordinary times, seem capable of holding oceans. But water, usually so docile and serene, can become a fiend, as the nation has recently learned again.

Some 50 persons are dead or missing in the mud of the aftermath of the recent rains that came unannounced, untagged by the ludicrous custom of pinning woman's names to natural calamities. The anonymous holocaust taught us again that we are still, as a nation, unprepared for the seasonal calamities whose worst atrocities we can forfend, and that is the point of my piece. To come down with plague is a disconcerting thought, inded, but consternation is multiplied when you know it could have been avoided.

★

YOUR ANGER rises when you recall that during the recent Diane floods some highly-placed but antedeluvian engineers belittled the ravages by describing that calamity as "a "once-in-500-years freak." Nature laughed at that contention within a matter of two months.

The very areas where the disaster struck during the time of Diana—most notably the state of Connecticut, the cities of Danbury, Waterbury, Winston, felt that eery sensation that people feel when they say here is where I came in.

Again homes were torn from the moorings, again families took to the highlands, or huddled in schoolhouses and churches; again fathers hunted desperately for families from which they were separated; again men and women and children died needlessly in remorseless waters.

What burns me in this time of floods is the knowledge that our Congress, inspired by the late FDR, passed a Federal Flood Control Act, in 1936, to construct great reservoir dams in the big river valleys and to mitigate the effects of floods.

A good beginning was made and the beneficent results are ascertainable. A Corps of Army Engineers was set to work, able men according to most reports, but when you consider the stingy sums of money which they get to carry on you are horrified in this day and age when astronomical sums go to the con-

(Continued on Page 12)

The Struggle for the 14th Amendment

Un-Secret Weapon to Win Negro Rights in Mississippi

By MARIE SCHEINER

BEHIND the announcement of Rep. Charles E. Diggs (D-Mich) that he will "challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi" when Congress reconvenes in January, is a history of ninety years of struggle to enforce the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, on which Congressman Diggs will base his fight.

"I intend," said Rep. Diggs in an article in the Pittsburgh Courier of Oct. 8, "to challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi on the ground that they actually are representing only half of the citizens of their state. My argument in this action is supported by Amendment 14, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States."

This challenge of the Negro Congressman who was elected by a coalition of Negro and white voters will be part of a many-sided struggle against the forces responsible for the lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till last August.

The move has wide backing. The Los Angeles branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for example, has addressed to each Congressman from California a demand that he support the challenge to the seating of the Mississippi members of the U. S. Congress.

★

THE HOUSE of Representatives has the power to deprive the Mississippi Congressmen of their seats by virtue of two articles in the Constitution. Article 1, Section 5, states that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

It was on the basis of this provision that the House and Senate refused to seat members elected from the Southern states during the three-year period of reaction that followed the Civil War. The ex-slaveholders, as part of their effort to undo the Northern victory, sent to the House and Senate in December 1865 the vice-president of the Confederacy, four Confederate generals, five Confederate colonels, six Confederate cabinet officers and 58 members of the Confederate Congress. The U. S. House and Senate, realizing that the revolution achieved in four years of battle might be brazenly undone in the legislative halls, that the

decisions of the war were being impudently reversed in the South, promptly sent these would-be Senators and Congressmen back to their homes.

It soon became apparent that unless the basis of apportionment for members of the U. S. House was altered, the Southern states would actually gain Congressional representation, at the very time when violence against the newly freed slaves was at its height. Throughout the era of slavery, Congressmen had been apportioned according to the infamous "three-fifths" clause of the Constitution; all free persons and three-fifths of the slaves were counted in determining the number of members to be seated. This was, of course, an enormous advantage for the pro-slavery forces; and the more slaves a state had, the greater was its national representation.

★

WITH THE abolition of slavery the three-fifths clause became

(Continued on Page 2)

Tennessee Tops Our $$ Drive, Percentagewise

The Tennessee Waltz is the top tune of our Fund Drive hit parade this week. That southern state leads the "Big Ten," having gone over the percentage estimated by reader groups, for our $64,000 fund drive. Following Tennessee's 104 percent comes Missouri in second place with a smart 87 percent. That would be another waltz, wouldn't it—the Missouri Waltz, though we are reasonably confident Harry Truman did not help the Show Me State reach that figure. In third place, comes the East Pennsylvania Polka, at 57 percent of its goal. This area, mainly the city of Philadelphia, did exceptionally well in the circulation campaign, going over the top for the first time in five years, and still expect to do same with the fund drive.

Here are the standings of the first ten areas by percentage, with the rest of the areas not doing so hot, as one can see by New Jersey's 19 percent.

AREA	PERCENTAGE
1—Tennessee	104%
2—Missouri	87
3—East Pennsylvania	57
4—Montana	47
5—New England	40
6—Wisconsin	29
7—Illinois	23
8—Illinois	23
9—Michigan	22
10—New Jersey	19

As of Tuesday, we had received $2,880.35, which brought our total so far to $16,361.76.

Helping Missouri's quota was a meeting on Geneva with our foreign editor Joseph Clark, who gave an eye witness account of the Big Four meeting there, and a preview of the Foreign Ministers Conference which he will also cover for the Worker starting next week. $205 was collected for the fund drive, and a similar meeting in Chicago produced $132.

Other highlights of the week included $100 brought to our office by a group of progressive Brooklyn painters. A letter from Chicago with a contribution had the following to say: "I'm broke—but you are broker—so for the dearest, the greatest and most courageous paper in the land and for Emmett Till, martyred son of the Negro people, here is a small $10. From my heart, your paper must live to see that Emmett Till did not die in vain."

There were various other amounts in appreciation of different Worker writers. If you haven't sent any money yet, please send something, whatever you can afford, because we really need it to keep punching, and are not crying wolf.

inside **THE WORKER**

★

New Castle Strikers Standing Firm See Page 4

Say PC Sets Pattern For Union Busting See Page 13

Court to Review Smith Act Case See Page 2

Act to Stay Deportation of Claudia Jones See Page 2

State Dep't Uneasy At Policy 'Slippages' See Page 5

Terror in South Can Till Trial Be Re-opened? See Page 3

Memphis Plans Another Scottsboro See Page 3

"We Shall Not Rest" Poem to Emmett Till See Page 8

What Hollywood Can Learn from Italy See Page 9

TV's $64,000 Question See Page 8

What the Fourteenth Amendment Says . . . .

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State."—U. S. Constitution, 14th Amendment, Section 2.

90 Years Struggle to Enforce 14th Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

obsolete and—strangely enough—the number of white-supremacist representatives in the House actually increased. For now not only three-fifths, but the entire Negro population was counted in the apportionment. This would have been an advantage for democracy and progress, had not the former slaveholders begun, immediately upon the end of the Civil War, a reign of terror that, among other things, prevented Negro suffrage and Negro representation. This reign of terror lasted for three years, until the beginning of the era of Radical Reconstruction.

It was in the effort to secure permanently the gains of the Civil War that the 14th Amendment was passed. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States," the first section of the Amendment declared, "and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The second section of the Amendment was the subject of heated debate in Congress and the nation. Thaddeus Stevens, leader of the Radical Republican forces and a member of Congress proposed to make voters, not population, the basis of House representation. Had this proposal been adopted, it would have speeded the enfranchisement of the Negro people and hastened the advent of woman suffrage; it would have furthered the struggle for the ballot for some who lack it still: the youth, the Indians on reservations, the migratory workers, the poor whites of the South, and residents of Oriental birth.

★

BUT Stevens' proposal failed, and a compromise section was worked into the 14th Amendment—a partial victory for progress, and one which can be of enormous use today in the fight against white supremacy. This second section of the 14th Amendment, although continuing apportionment according to population, provided for a decrease in representation whenever citizens are unjustly deprived of the right to vote. The section reads in part:

"When the right to vote at any election for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, **the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion** which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens 21 years of age in such State." (Our emphasis—M. S.).

There was then, and there can be today, no doubt about the intent of Congress in proposing, and the States in ratifying, this amendment. Speaking on the floor of Congress on the amendment's second section, Representative Sloan declared in 1866:

"The object is to narrow the basis of representation as the number of those who exercise political rights in the States is narrowed, and to widen the basis of representation as the number of those who are enfranchised is widened. That is clearly the object of all propositions made, and the avowed purpose of all who advocate them. Let us, then, say so directly, and so put the provision into the Constitution that no device, no ingenuity, can evade or defeat its practical effect. Then every State must make its system of elective franchise as broad as the political power which it desires to exercise in the government."

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, composed of members of both House and Senate, reported:

"Your committee came to the conclusion that political power should be possessed in all the States exactly in the proportion as the right of suffrage should be granted without distinction of color or race."

★

THIS Amendment to the Constitution, ratified by all Northern and 12 Southern States, was declared in effect in 1868. In that year began the all-too-brief

(Continued on Page 13)

REP. DIGGS

Support for Rep. Diggs Plan Mounting Daily

By ABNER W. BERRY

MASS PRESSURE against racist "justice" in Mississippi continued to build last week, following the acquittal a month ago of two white men charged with the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till.

Two demands received concentrated attention in mass meetings and conferences where the Till case was discussed: (1) action by the Department of Justice and (2) congressional action against seating the Missippi delegation.

Rep. Charles S. Diggs (D-Mich) a native of Mississippi, addressing a Philadelphia audience reiterated his pledge to challenge the right of Mississippi Congressmen to seats as long as that state disfranchised Negro citizens. Rep. Diggs' proposals got the almost universal approval of the Negro press, as expressed in editorials during the past two weeks. Typical of the attitude of Negro editors was an editorial in the Pittsburgh Courier, a Republican paper, Oct. 8. The Courier declared, in part:

"The thing the South, including Mississippi, fears most is any reduction of its Congressional representation, which has enabled it to play so large a part in determining the policies of this nation throughout its history."

★

A YOUTH rally to protest the Till murder case held last Sunday in Abyssinia Baptist Church heard Rep. Adam C. Powell, who is also pastor of the church, urge a "march to their congressman" to demand action on the Till case when Congress opens. In last week's labor rally, Rep. Powell had proposed a "march on Washington" to back up demands for refusing seats to Mississippi representatives and for civil rights legislation."

From Vatican City, the Pope's newspaper, Osservatore Romano, cited the unpunished murder of Till as a "particularly bad example" of the "crimes of racism in the U.S." The paper called on U. S. Catholics to help "remove this 'color smudge' from the world fame of the fine and generous civilization of that great nation." The duty of Catholics to oppose this racism, the paper held, "is imposed on them, with all means available, by their religion and by their patriotism."

Despite protests throughout the world and the demands for Department of Justice action, U. S. Attorney General Brownell said in a New York speech Sunday night before the Interfaith Movement, Inc., that it was the "individual" duty of citizens to stop practices "odius to a free nation." Brownell did not mention the Till case, but implied that all such cases are properly in the jurisdiction of states. Brownell also asserted that there was little chance of federal laws stopping discrimination unless the peopel were "educated" and persuaded to obey them.

★

BUT on Monday, Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of the slain young Negro, addressed 9,600 persons in Washington's Uline arena who demanded that the Department of Justice investigate conditions in Mississippi. The rally also urged Sen. Thomas Hennings (D- Mo) to call Mrs. Bradley before his subcommittee on constitutional rights.

Mrs. Bradley told reporters in Washington that she hoped to get an interview with some officials in the White House while in Washington. Mrs. Bradley seemed nonplussed at the fact that all pleas from masses of American citizens and Chicago officials for White House and government aid in pressing the fight against Mississippi racism had gone unanswered.

Calif. 14 to Get High Court Hearing

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT agreed on Monday to review the Smith Act convictions of 14 Californians. It was the first time the high court has agreed to hear the appeal in a Smith Act case since its original decision of June, 1951, upholding the constitutionality of the law and the conviction of 11 national Communist leaders. It refused to review the conviction in the Baltimore and the second Foley Sq. case.

On the same day the Supreme Court granted a group of 360 prominent Americans, including Pat McNamara (D-Mich) the right to file a "friend of the court" brief attacking the constitutionality of the 1950 McCarran Internal Security Law. This law is now before the high court on an appeal by the Communist Party.

In San Francisco the Daily People's World, two of whose editors are among the 14 Smith Act defendants, greeted the court's decision to review the California case as "good reason to rejoice."

"Here is a victory to cheer about," PW said editorially, "a victory for the democratic rights of freedom of press and speech which were exercised by our editors and other Smith Act victims and constituted their only crime.

"Here is evidence that the Geneva spirit is being reflected at home, that the thawing of the cold war abroad make it possible to end the cold war against the Constitutional liberties of the American people. Here is evidence that we can win still bigger and more decisive victories, that the pressure of the American people can force full restoration of the Bill of Rights."

★

THE 14 California defendants were arrested on July 26, 1951, and the trial, which consumed six months in 1952, ended with the conviction of all. U. S. District Judge William C. Mathes, who tried the case, imposed maximum sentence on all defendants—

(Continued on Page 13)

Negro Woman Leader Slated for Release October 23

Seek to Halt Deportation of Claudia Jones

AN INJUNCTION seeking to halt Attorney General Herbert Brownell's deportation of Claudia Jones has been filed in the Federal District Court of Washington, D. C. Miss Jones, who completes a one-year Smith Act jail sentence on Sunday, October 23, is scheduled upon her release to be turned over to agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for deportation.

Despite the fact that she suffered a serious heart ailment which has become aggravated by her imprisonment, Brownell has turned down repeated requests that she be permitted time to restore her health before further action is taken against her.

In seeking the injunction, attorneys for Miss Jones hope that she will win the opportunity to be hospitalized for examination and determination of the status of her health.

It has been pointed out that in the event of deportation to her native British West Indies, medical and recuperative facilities she needs may not be readily available.

But of even more concern is the fact that she may not be able to withstand the rigors of deportation at this time.

If pending actions in Claudia Jones' behalf are successful in staying her deportation it is expected that she will arrive in New York City on Monday, October 24.

Her schedule would be:

Leave Alderson, West Virginia on C & O train No. 8 at 9:19 p.m. Sunday, October 23 and arrive at Pennsylvania Station in New York City at 10:15 a.m. Monday, October 24. (All times are Daylight Saving.)

THE COMMITTEE for Defense Of Negro Leadership, which has been assisting in Miss Jones' defense has portrayed her threatened deportation as "an act of wanton vindictiveness."

The Committee pointed out that in other cases the Attorney General has not only permitted individuals time for medical attention, but has allotted reasonable time to straighten personal affairs.

"Yet in the case of Claudia Jones," the Committee declared, "a woman who has been already imprisoned for one year and hospitalized three times during that year, the Attorney General refuses even permission for a physical examination by her own physicians.

"This unheard of inhumanity can be viewed only as an act of wanton vindictiveness."

The Committee also warned that when Miss Jones was convicted under the Smith Act not only was she to serve one year but pay a $2,000 fine as well.

Fines must be paid prior to the release of the prisoner. The Committee has urged that friends and associates of Miss Jones make contributions to meet the fine.

Contributions should be sent to Committee for Defense of Negro Leadership, 1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

A FIGHTER. The Michigan Worker which covered all phases of the historic Square D strike of over a year ago, joins with labor in its sorrow about the untimely death of Charles Kelly, leader of the Square D workers and District vice-president of the UE.

A more courageous man we have seldom met. Free from all prejudices, never a redbaiter or bigot, Charlie Kelly's passing is a loss to militant and democratic unionism. Some 900 people came to his funeral from all sections of labor paying tribute to a working class leader.

★

INDECENT. We hear that raiders are seeking to take the Square D workers out of the UE into the UAW.

★

ECORSE. If CIO-PAC would endorse a Negro in the Ecorse councilmanic elections the lily-white council setup could be broken there. Mayor Voisine, who seems to be favored by some labor leaders has come out with a lily-white ticket. Two Negroes are running in the final runoff. They are William C. Hague and O. H. Mitchell. According to reports Congressman Diggs is campaigning for Hague.

★

CHRYSLER. Next year's Chrysler models we hear will have record players underneath teh instrument panel. It will be optional. They will be the swiftest moving juke boxes in the U. S. Pin ball machines in the '57 models?

★

DETROIT NEWS. The scabby News on Oct. 14 came out with an editorial typical of its labor hating and union busting outlook. It blames the UAW for the violence at the Perfect Circle strike, BUT conviently omits the fact that enough guns were found inside the plant by state cops to cover four table tops. The News then has the guts to print, "the UAW has indicated no readiness to pledge that future picketing will be peaceful." It then says the union wants to be a law unto itself. The question is who had the guns on the table, who fired the shots at New Castle, wasn't it company strikebreakers? The News ought to ask its two reporters Boyd Simmons and Tom Joyce about the shootings.

★

SHOCKING. Ken McCormick, CIO Guildsman and competent reporter, now covering the Perfect Circle strike, for the Detroit Free Press, slipped recently into the muck of company propaganda. He did a set of interviews glorifying scabbing. He has yet to do a piece giving a number of strkers points of view. We always understood Guildsmen didn't stoop to aiding strikebreaking and were newspaper people with journalistic ethics. Certainly McCormick won't win the Heywood Broun award for his coverage of Perfect Circle.

★

CONGRESS. A rough deal for Regional Director Joe McCusker, UAW, took place two weeks ago. He had all his petitions ready to file for Congress in the 15th Congressional District and undoubtedly would have been elected in a breeze to fill the late Congressman Dingell's seat. Some top UAW brass thought different and powerhoused Joe out of running. Raises a good question, is CIO-PAC here against labor men like McCusker running for Congress?

★

DSR. Another scandal looms about the DSR. This time its the barefaced moves to get rid of the "world's best street cars" that run on Woodward Ave., for a song. Meanwhile if it's allowed to happen General Motors will again be given by Mayor Cobo orders for possibly 100 new buses, like was done when street cars were scrapped on other lines. Minimum price is $30,000 for each bus. Good for General Motors, is Cobo's slogan. City Hall is being bombarded with phone calls against the taking off of street cars. A poll by one newspaper showed no one for buses. Consensus was, they are smoky, full of fumes, throw you around, can't get a seat and increase traffic hazards. Taxpayers will suffer a $2,122,553 loss, representing the difference between the cost and what they now are being sold for.

★

IRON CURTAIN. The Detroit News in an editorial recently charged Detroit looked silly and dropped an Iron Curtain on culture when its citizens were prevented from hearing Emil Gilels, Soviet pianist. The News in an amazing burst of frankness pointed out that Soviet farmers went through plants in the spirit of Geneva, yet we now insult a guest now in the country, Gilels, the pianist. Of course the News could put itself out of pain by sponsoring Gilels or having the Detroit Symphony Orchestra do so.

★

DETROIT LIONS. The big business controlled football team may be one of the first outfits to face a charge of violation of the new Michigan FEPC law. In the last year, five top notch Negro football players have been given the gate by the Detroit Lions, thus keeping the lily-white setup, so reminiscent of the Detroit Tigers, also big business controlled.

★

CONDEMN. What's to the story that the Democratic Club of the 15th Congressional District, took a good stand condemning the murder of Emmett Till, 14-year-old Negro boy, and the club also rapped the Democrats for not protesting the murder.

★

HAVE YOU GIVEN? The Michigan Worker is seeking through its readers to raise $2,500 as its part in the $64,000 press fund drive for The Worker and Daily Worker.

★

HOW MANY READERS are planning a Halloween Party for the fund drive. Be sure to give and give lots to the Press Fund drive. Send to Michigan Worker or to Worker, 35 E. 12 St., New York City 3, N. Y.

GENEVA—ROAD TO PEACE

By JOSEPH CLARK

Buy plenty of this New Century pamphlet at only a nickel. Your friends will appreciate it too.

BERENSON BOOK STORE

2418 GRAND RIVER DETROIT, MICH.

'56 IS A SPEEDUP BABY

FORD

DEARBORN, Mich. — You won't hear Mitch Miller and Rosemary Clooney singing on your radio set about the speedup that's part of the new 1956 Ford and Lincolns.

Out at the Lincoln plant in Wayne, Mich., the area is packed with the "Big" Lincolns, lying there waiting to be repaired. They came down the line so fast they are full of dings, marks, and need repair work, before they can be shipped out.

Production on the 1956 Lincoln the shop workers tell us is up at least 10 percent and in some cases 15 percent.

So much has already been turned out that two weeks ago the workers were cut back to three days, nine hours, instead of the former 6-7 day week.

★

AND Mitch Miller and Rosemary Clooney likewise won't be exercising their pipes about the layoff in the Star Building in Ford Rouge plant laying workers off back to 1942 seniority.

Ed Plawecki, building chairman is having it hot these days in that building as he tries to explain how Ford is getting away with this layoff.

★

THE SAME production is being got by the company with less men in Ford's.

DODGE

HAMTRAMCK, Mich.—The mad race in a shrinking competitive market, to get 1956 model cars out and in the showrooms, is making speedup and more production the keynote here at Chrysler's Dodge Main plant.

The foremen are pushing to get more and more cars out. The jobs are rushed through the line with the workers not given any chance hardly to get their operation done. As a result every available space is filled with cars for repair (not to forget what its doing to the nerves, bodies of the workers in this mad race for production, ed. note).

One Friday afternoon recently on the South line at Dodge Main it was going so fast that job after job kept coming down until there was a pile up of workers at the ramp on the fifth floor. Workers were forced to crawl all over each other in an effort to do their operation.

A great belly laugh came from the workers when the Dodge management posted the following notice on the bulletin boards some time later:

"Effective immediately, loading on the job or producing poor workmanship, impairing quality, will not be tolerated. Any employee found guilty of the above will be subject to severe disciplinary action."

MOTOR

DETROIT.—Of the 17 UAWers fired by Motor Products management three weeks ago in a speedup hassle, 14 workers have been gotten back, but speedup still remains.

Still not back are Joe Valuntas, secretary of the stewards body, who just lost out for local union presidency by 14 votes; Tony Lentaine, trustee, and Jesse Martin, deparement 25 afternoon steward where the speedup is rampant.

Motor Products front office in the meantime has sent out another crying letter to all the workers about how its "losing money," and telling the company side of why they fired 17 workers. So far the union hasn't come out with any printed material on their side of the question. It's learned that the bargaining committee is consulting with the International Union on next steps which may be a strike vote.

Meanwhile the workers in the shop are anxious to know when the union is going to take that strike vote because the ysee the firings linked to the whole issue of speedup that has doubled production rates in some places.

Ganley Writes:

Is what's good for GM, good for all?

Statistics that's good for General Motors are allegedly good for America, if you don't get caught at it!

Last week the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee accused the Defense Department headed by C. E. Wilson of supplying "misleading information" to Congress about the nation's 100 biggest "defense" contractors.

According to Wilson's Defense Department the GM Corp. was no longer amongst the 100 biggest receivers of juicy government "defense" contracts. The Department came up with a new statistical basis for determining the list of contractors after two Congressional committees requested the data last spring. Lo and behold, Abu-Ben, GM no longer headed the list.

But the Senate Subcommittee came up with its own listing for the period July 1950 and December 1954. GM headed the parade of the first 10 "defense" contractors with a net contract value of $6,398,900,000. Outside of General Electric, the biggest 10 contractors were auto and aircraft corporations, covered by UAW-CIO.

The event again focuses attention to the giant monopoly character of GM and its controlling hold on government. The chain extends from the Cadillac Cabinet to the Republican Gov. Craig of Indiana with his use of the National Guard as strikebreakers. It links up with Assistant Secretary of Commerce Lothair Teetor, president-on-leave of the "force and violence" Perfect Circle Co. in New Castle.

GM not only tops the "defense" contractors but has grabbed more than half the auto market as well. Their take was 51.56 percent of the car market during the first three quarters of 1955.

The GM chain extends over the capitalist part of the world. Their international hourly-rated employment is 624,000 workers. In the U. S. A. its 408,000 workers in some 158 plants. It raked in close to $3 billions in net profit during the period of the five-year contract with the UAW, from 1950 to 1955.

But the more profits they gobble up, the more they want. And they can only do so at the expense of their own workers and the people in general.

If you want to see what the working conditions are in most GM auto plants you get a typical picture in the Buick factories in Flint. In a special edition of their union paper calling for a strike vote, Buick Local 599 gave the following picture of their on-the-job conditions:

In Plant 06: "When we run 10 or 15 more jobs on the line for the new model, with a few men added, we will wish we voted for strike action when we had the opportunity. That is, if we are still here, after the speedup."

In Factory 18: "Non-productive people are being time-studied and without knowing what their quota is, are being penalized for restricting output."

In Factory 70: The workers "were denied cafeteria privileges under the theory that a cup of coffee would cost the company so much in production that it would not be permitted."

These are the conditions even after the widespread GM local strikes this year won many grievance settlements and improved local agreements. Says Local 599: "Unless we of the local agree to management's definition of seniority standards there will be no local seniority agreement." Maximum profits secured through speedup, penalized workers and seniority violations—that's the lot of the GM worker.

That's why GM workers take strike votes and engage in actions short of strikes. Why they use the grievance procedure in the GM-UAW contract without solely relying on this company-loaded set of rules.

In particular the GM workers are fed up with contract clauses 78 and 79 dealing with the settling of production standards and the handling of speedup beefs. They want quick settlements at the shop level. They want to eliminate the Company Security Clauses 8 and 117, that gives the corporation a penalty dictatorship over the workers and bans strikes on all but two issues. They want to end compulsory arbitration, used for washing out most of their demands, and to use the Impartial Umpire only on a voluntary basis. They want the model UAW Fair Practice Clause in their contract and everyday life. Plant-gate hiring discrimination against Negro workers is once again widespread in the GM plants.

The GM workers are solid for the UAW's next major bargaining goal —the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay. Although this demand is pinpointed towards 1958, its used as a rallying call now by the auto workers in their current struggle against speedup and the other beefs in the plants.

Yes, General Motors struts high, wide and handsome. It's the top giant monopoly in "defense" contracts and in the auto market. But the bigger they come the harder they fall. It's good for America to support the GM workers struggles against this profiteering giant.

From Peking To Paris

By Joseph Starobin

$3.75

Berenson Bokstore

Michigan Edition The WORKER

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2418 W. Grand River, Detroit, 1. Phone: WO 4-9015.

Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: 2934 YEMANS

Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU

Michigan edition
The Worker
THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1955

Ford-Plymouth Workers

'We Won't Handle Bloody Pistons'

DETROIT. – In the finest traditions of labor solidarity, Ford Local 600 and Plymouth Local 51, UAW-CIO are refusing to allow their members to handle the bloody pistons of Perfect Circle Co. of New Castle, Ind. Because of the union's action Chrysler Corp. has notified the strikebreaking Perfect Circle that until the strike is settled they have ot get their pistons elsewhere. Ford Company officials were told by the four top officers of the 57,000 member Local 600 that no Ford workers will handle "the bloody pistons."

Bill Manley, president of Plymouth Local 51, told Plymouth management the union knew of 100 cartons of pistons laying on the dock at the Mt. Elliot plant and that's where they would stay on the dock and "no bloody pistons will be used by Plymouth 51 members."

The workers at Plymouth sent two telegrams last week. One to striking Perfect Circle workers, members of UAW pledging solidarity and aid.

The other wire went to Republican Gov. Craig of Indiana and said, "we deplore your action of use of state militia protecting scabs and acting as strikebreakers. . . . Gestapo like tactics are being used by State Government in attempting to force the union to bargain at the point of a bayonet, urge you withdraw militia and allow the company and the union to negotiate honorable settlement without use of guns, tanks, militia," signed Bill Manley, president.

15th District Election Preview for 1956

DETROIT. – A preview of the issues and how the people will vote in the decisive 1956 elections is now going on in the 15th Congressional District here where the vacant seat for Congress, caused by the death of John Dingell is being contested for by 21 candidates.

The district, traditionally New Deal since the days of 1932 is considered even more so now with 60,000 CIO members, 20,000 AFLers living in it. Thirty percent of the voters are Negro. A large Jewish population lives in the district, also many Polish-Americans.

Prominent candidates are Rev. Charles A. Hill, being backed by a wide range of citizens, John Dingell, Jr., and Councilman Eugene Van Antwerp. Van Antwerp was the Detroit Mayor who appointed "Shoot 'Em" Harry Toy as police chief.

★

REV. HILL is campaigning on the slogan, "Answer Mississippi by electing another Negro to Congress."

Dingell has come out for amendments to the Walter McCarran Law and favors a $50 tax cut.

--The special primary election will be Nov. 8 and the final election and runoff will be Dec. 13.

'The Score'

DETROIT.–Automotive News, house organ of the auto companies reports in its Oct 19 issue that 6,000,000 cars were made in the first nine months of 1955 and 4,817,000 were sold.

The News reports that in the last 60 days stocks of used cars have increased 42 percent and says, "the consensus however is that things are going to get worse before they get better." This they say is the biggest supply of used cars since March 1, 1955.

Many dealers here were gloomy about unloading their high stocks, even they said, with the increase in prices of 1956 models, that still doesn't mean people will gravitate towards used cars.

One we spoke to predicted what he called "more of the same." Namely, lower down payments, longre time to pay off and higher trade in money for the old car.

Have You Sent In Your $5 or $10 to Press Fund Drive?

NOW IS THE TIME
to Lend a Hand to Make this Year's
LABOR PRESS BAZAAR
THE BEST EVER!
WE NEED
With emphasis on the NEW and NEARLY NEW—Clothes, Furniture, Books, Records, Toys, Electrical Appliances, Jewlry, Ceramics, Dishes, Radios, Canned Goods, Preserves, Novelties, etc.
And We Need These Things NOW!
If possible, bring your contributions to 2419 Grand River, Detroit or call Woodward, 4-9015 for pickup.
This Year's 2-Day BAZAAR Will Be Held at
Parkside Hall, 3119 Fenkell Ave.
SAT., NOV. 19, SUN., Nov. 20
All Day. Admission 50c daily
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, *Smith Act victim, speaks Sunday, 3 p.m.*

AUTO WORKERS CHARGE

Strikebreaking Role Of Ike Administration

DETROIT.–Auto workers here are calling the Eisenhower Administration the strikebreakers administration. Guy Nunn, UAW broadcaster is one who hung the hated name of strikebreaker on the Cadillac Cabinet.

Nunn in a recent broadcast said: "In Washington Secretary of Labor James Mitchell rose to the Newcastle, Ind., crisis by declaring that the government considers the situation deplorable. . . . Mitchell then played the Perfect Circle Corporation's game by saying that he will see to it that the company petition for decertification of the UAW at the company's Hagerstown and Richmond plants is 'expedited.'

"Three times Perfect Circle management has inlated decertification proceedings in the teeth of contract negotiations — despite clear cut worker votse for UAW."

Nunn then charges that Mitchell is in effect throwing his weight in with the company as a strikebreaker.

"This administration," Nunn charged, "might reasonably be called the strikebreakers administration. Interior Secretary Douglas McKay's Oregon Chevrolet agency has been on strike for many weeks against a company demand that the employees take a wage cut or get no contract . . . and McKay's firm has been advertising extensively out of town for scabs. Perfect Circle's Board Chairman and President Lothair Teetor (formerly assistant Secretary of Commerce) was the man who has publicly demanded that unemployment compensation be done away with completely."

★

MEANWHILE in Detroit Arthur Summerfield, biggest GM dealer in the country, now U. S. Postmaster General ran into a storm of angry charges of postal unionists about speedup of postal workers.

Summerfield was in Detroit to praise the postal system since he took over when the roof fell in on him as postal workers got wide publicity to their charges that new work standards quotas are so high the workers can't make them (just like in GM, ed. note).

Al Werner, president of Local 295, National Federation of Post Office clerks gave this example of speedup. The cancelling table which formerly had eight employees, now has six, as a result several workers have caught their hands in the machine trying to keep up.

James H. Rademachner, president of the Detroit branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL) said additional carriers have not been added to keep up with increased volume of mail.

"There are thousands of new homes in Detroit," he said, "but the same number of carriers have to take care of them."

★

MICHIGAN Congressman John Lesinski, Jr., said complaints of postal workers of an almost unbearable speedup appear justified and he is asking for a Congressional investigation of the treatment of workers.

Meanwhile U. S. Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield (who said some time ago in Flint for salesmen for his agency specified no one need apply over 40 years of age) told a meeting of political hacks here the slogan should be "Let's Help Ike." Mailmen and postal sorters rebutted by asking, "how about helpnig us?"

Summerfield growled to newsmen," what do they want to do, slow down U. S. mail?"

UAW Meets on Anti-Lynch Action Soon

DETROIT.–A State-wide meeting of all UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committee from local unions will assemble here towards the end of October to lay plans for a national FEPC-UAW meeting in Washington when Congress opens in January.

High on the agenda will be backing for Congressman Charles Diggs, Jr.'s proposal to unseat five Mississippi Congressmen on the grounds they were elected by only half of the state's population.

The battle for a anti-lynching law, long a goal of UAW will also be planned by the UAW leaders when they meet here.

It's expected that the UAW meeting will back New York Congressman Powell's proposal for a march on Washington in January and the UAW part in that will be its national meeting of its FEPC committees from local unions.

Meanwhile Michigan's FEPC law is now in force, some idea of what confronts them is seen by a glance at a recent report to a Congressional Judiciary Committee made by Bill Oliver, Fair Employment Practices Director of UAW.

Oliver quoted Michigan Unemployment Security Commission officials reports that showed in sampling, 197 job orders in non-manufacturing establishments 73.6 percent carried discriminatory specifications (white only, ed. note).

In manufacturing establishments, 417 job orders, 82.7 percent carried requests for "white only." Clerical, professional, 115 job orders, 82.6 percent asked for "white only."

GOP for Strikebreakers

DEARBORN, Mich. – Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, largest unity of the one and one-half member UAW-CIO lashes out this week at the "young men" being boomed as "presidential timber" by President Eisenhower. They are Gov. Craig, Ind, Gov. Kohler of Wis.

Stellato points out that Craig is the one who has declared martial law and has sided with the Perfect Cirle Corp. in the importation of scab labor, using the Indiana National Guard for this purpose.

Kohler has made his mark in the strikebreaking game in his handling of the Kohler strike in Sheboygan. He points out that on practically every list of Republican presidential possibilities as GOP standard bearers in '56 both these names pop up with increasing frequency.

This strikebreaking, Stellato charges, characteriscit of "enlightened" Republicanism extends directly into President Eisenhower's Cabinet. To be a GOP presidential candidate for 1956, Stellato declared in Ford Facts, union newspaper, th ceandidate has to have a proven record of strikebreaking.

He then turns to the record of former Assistant Secretary of Commerce Lothair Teetor, president on leave of the Perfect Circle Co. where eight men were shot two weeks ago from guns that state police said covered four tables inside the struck plant. Teetor was an Eisenhower appointee.

As a member of the Indiana State Legislature from 1945 to 1951 Teetor voted against Workmen's Compensation amendments, against the State Labor Relations Act, against Wage-Hour Law, against equal pay for equal work, against the State Public Housing Act, against FEPC and voted for segregation.

He was given a key post in the Eisenhower Administration, wrote Stellato. Strikebreakers are thus GOP favorite "sons."

No Haste by Brownell on This

DETROIT.–No such haste was evidenced by U. S. Attorney General Brownell to indict management of Perfect Circle for use of guns against strikers as was seen in his rush to indict the UAW for alleged violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, a spokesman for Plymouth Local 51 said last week.

"Brownell should indict Perfect Circle management for use of guns against workers legitimately seeking to improve their economic status by peaceful picketing backed up by fellow unionists" the Plymouth local spokesman said.

He commented bitterly on how the Attorney General's office used grand juries to "prove" the union violated a law. "Was not a law violated when strikebreakers poke guns out of windows and fire on unarmed workers?" he asked.

Reception for Civil Rights Atty.

The Philadelphia Committee for Protection of the Foreign-Born will give a testimonial reception the evening of Oct. 28 in the Forrest Room of the Broadwood Hotel in honor of Attorney A. Harry Levitan. The affair will be a public recognition of his outstanding contributions in the field of civil liberties as concerns academic freedom and the rights of aliens and naturalized citizens.

Guest speaker will be attorney Leonard B. Boudin, noted New York civil rights lawyer. Miss Martha Sehlamme will sing songs of many land.

Flood Victims Need More Than Sympathy

See Joseph North, Page 1—Virginia Gardner, Page 4

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 43 (16 Pages) — OCTOBER 23, 1955 — Price 10 Cents

Assignment U.S.A.

When the Rains Came

By JOSEPH NORTH

THERE was something medieval in the cry of the village fathers who went up and down the dark rain-swept streets of our town all day and all night until midnight. "Attention all citizens," a sepulchral voice cried, "drink no water, drink no water, drink no water."

The citizenry was grateful for the Mayor's proclamation that warned of danger, the peril of typhoid fever, brought on by the floodwaters that broke into our town's drinking supply. Forewarned is forearmed, and the Mayor advised all citizens to boil their water at least five minutes before drinking. But the rains continued to fall, and by morning, all our water supply was cut off.

Listening to the announcement you recalled what you had read of the Middle Ages when the town crier ran through the streets crying the plague has struck, the plague has struck. Though the announcement came to us on a loudspeaker mounted on a truck—and later by radio—the genius of Henry Ford and Marconi could not overcome the connotations of the medieval cry.

I pondered ruefully on the several long drinks of water I had unpredictably taken in the hours immediately preceding the mayor's proclamation. And further, I wondered, suddenly greatly disturbed, whether my children and my townsfolk would escape the ravages of a plague, a plague, I insist, which, should it come, need never have happened.

★

OURS is a region of abrupt wooden hills and swift streams that flow to that eastern Father of Waters, the mighty Hudson; nearby are giant dams where billions of gallons are pent up to satisfy the needs of the world metropolis forty odd miles away. The freshets and brooks grow angry during the rains and go galloping down the hillsides like gentle colts suddenly transformed into wild warhorses. Rains fill the reservoirs which, in ordinary times, seem capable of holding oceans. But water, usually so docile and serene, can become a fiend, as the nation has recently learned again.

Some 50 persons are dead or missing in the mud of the aftermath of the recent rains that came unannounced, untagged by the ludicrous custom of pinning woman's names to natural calamities. The anonymous holocaust taught us again that we are still, as a nation, unprepared for the seasonal calamities whose worst atrocities we can forfend, and that is the point of my piece. To come down with plague is a disconcerting thought, inded, but consternation is multiplied when you know it could have been avoided.

★

YOUR ANGER rises when you recall that during the recent Diane floods some highly-placed but antedeluvian engineers belittled the ravages by describing that calamity as "a "once-in-500-years freak." Nature laughed at that contention within a matter of two months.

The very areas where the disaster struck during the time of Diana—most notably the state of Connecticut, the cities of Danbury, Waterbury, Winston, felt that eery sensation that people feel when they say here is where I came in.

Again homes were torn from the moorings, again families took to the highlands, or huddled in schoolhouses and churches; again fathers hunted desperately for families from which they were separated; again men and women and children died needlessly in remorseless waters.

What burns me in this time of floods is the knowledge that our Congress, inspired by the late FDR, passed a Federal Flood Control Act, in 1936, to construct great reservoir dams in the big river valleys and to mitigate the effects of floods.

A good beginning was made and the beneficent results are ascertainable. A Corps of Army Engineers was set to work, able men according to most reports, but when you consider the stingy sums of money which they get to carry on you are horrified in this day and age when astronomical sums go to the con-

(Continued on Page 12)

The Struggle for the 14th Amendment

Un-Secret Weapon to Win Negro Rights in Mississippi

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

BEHIND the announcement of Rep. Charles E. Diggs (D-Mich) that he will "challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi" when Congress reconvenes in January, is a history of ninety years of struggle to enforce the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, on which Congressman Diggs will base his fight.

"I intend," said Rep. Diggs in an article in the Pittsburgh Courier of Oct. 8, "to challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi on the ground that they actually are representing only half of the citizens of their state. My argument in this action is supported by Amendment 14, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States."

This challenge of the Negro Congressman who was elected by a coalition of Negro and white voters will be part of a many-sided struggle against the forces responsible for the lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till last August.

The move has wide backing. The Los Angeles branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for example, has addressed to each Congressman from California a demand that he support the challenge to the seating of the Mississippi members of the U. S. Congress.

★

THE HOUSE of Representatives has the power to deprive the Mississippi Congressmen of their seats by virtue of two articles in the Constitution. Article 1, Section 5, states that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

It was on the basis of this provision that the House and Senate refused to seat members elected from the Southern states during the three-year period of reaction that followed the Civil War. The ex-slaveholders, as part of their effort to undo the Northern victory, sent to the House and Senate in December 1865 the vice-president of the Confederacy, four Confederate generals, five Confederate colonels, six Confederate cabinet officers and 58 members of the Confederate Congress. The U. S. House and Senate, realizing that the revolution achieved in four years of battle might be brazenly undone in the legislative halls, that the decisions of the war were being impudently reversed in the South, promptly sent these would-be Senators and Congressmen back to their homes.

It soon became apparent that unless the basis of apportionment for members of the U. S. House was altered, the Southern states would actually gain Congressional representation, at the very time when violence against the newly freed slaves was at its height. Throughout the era of slavery, Congressmen had been apportioned according to the infamous "three-fifths" clause of the Constitution; all free persons and three-fifths of the slaves were counted in determining the number of members to be seated. This was, of course, an enormous advantage for the pro-slavery forces; and the more slaves a state had, the greater was its national representation.

★

WITH THE abolition of slavery the three-fifths clause became

(Continued on Page 2)

inside THE WORKER

★

New Castle Strikers Standing Firm — See Page 4

Say PC Sets Pattern For Union Busting — See Page 13

Court to Review Smith Act Case — See Page 2

Act to Stay Deportation of Claudia Jones — See Page 2

State Dep't Uneasy At Policy 'Slippages' — See Page 5

Terror in South Can Till Trial Be Re-opened? — See Page 3

Memphis Plans Another Scottsboro — See Page 3

Tennessee Tops Our $$ Drive, Percentagewise

The Tennessee Waltz is the top tune of our Fund Drive hit parade this week. That southern state leads the "Big Ten," having gone over the percentage estimated by reader groups, for our $64,000 fund drive. Following Tennessee's 104 percent comes Missouri in second place with a smart 87 percent. That would be another waltz, wouldn't it—the Missouri Waltz, though we are reasonably confident Harry Truman did not help the Show Me State reach that figure. In third place, comes the East Pennsylvania Polka, at 57 percent of its goal. This area, mainly the city of Philadelphia, did exceptionally well in the circulation campaign, going over the top for the first time in five years, and still expect to do same with the fund drive.

Here are the standings of the first ten areas by percentage,

AREA	PERCENTAGE
1—Tennessee	104%
2—Missouri	87
3—East Pennsylvania	57
4—Montana	47
5—Ne · England	40
6—Wisconsin	29
7—Illinois	23
8—Illinois	23
9—Michigan	22
10—New Jersey	19

As of Tuesday, we had received $2,880.35, which brought our total so far to $16,361.76.

Helping Missouri's quota was a meeting on Geneva with our foreign editor Joseph Clark, who gave an eye witness account of the Big Four meeting there, and a preview of the Foreign Ministers Conference which he will also cover for the Worker starting next week. $205 was collected for the fund drive, and a similar meeting in Chicago produced $132.

Other highlights of the week included $100 brought to our office by a group of progressive Brooklyn painters. A letter from Chicago with a contribution had the following to say: "I'm broke—but you are broke—so for the dearest, the greatest and most courageous paper in the land and for Emmett Till, martyred son of the Negro people, here is a small $10. From my heart, your paper must live to see that Emmett Till did not die in vain."

There were various other amounts in appreciation of different Worker writers. If you haven't sent any money yet, please send something, whatever you can afford, because we really need it to keep punching, and are not crying wolf.

Rush your contributions NOW to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

TILL RESOLUTION AT ILLINOIS AFL

A resolution calling for federal intervention in Mississippi to bring to justice the murderers of Emmett Till, was not, as reported erroneously in earlier stories, referred to the executive board, but had been passed by the convention of Illinois Federation of Labor.

What the Fourteenth Amendment Says . . . .

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State."—U. S. Constitution, 14th Amendment, Section 2.

90 Years Struggle to Enforce 14th Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

obsolete and—strangely enough—the number of white-supremacist representatives in the House actually increased. For now not only three-fifths, but the entire Negro population was counted in the apportionment. This would have been an advantage for democracy and progress, had not the former slaveholders begun, immediately upon the end of the Civil War, a reign of terror that, among other things, prevented Negro suffrage and Negro representation. This reign of terror lasted for three years, until the beginning of the era of Radical Reconstruction.

It was in the effort to secure permanently the gains of the Civil War that the 14th Amendment was passed. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States," the first section of the Amendment declared, "and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The second section of the Amendment was the subject of heated debate in Congress and the nation. Thaddeus Stevens, leader of the Radical Republican forces and a member of Congress proposed to make voters, not population, the basis of House representation. Had this proposal been adopted, it would have speeded the enfranchisement of the Negro people and hastened the advent of woman suffrage; it would have furthered the struggle for the ballot for some who lack it still: the youth, the Indians on reservations, the migratory workers, the poor whites of the South.

★

BUT Stevens' proposal failed, and a compromise section was worked into the 14th Amendment—a partial victory for progress, and one which can be of enormous use today in the fight against white supremacy. This second section of the 14th Amendment, although continuing apportionment according to population, provided for a decrease in representation whenever citizens are unjustly deprived of the right to vote. The section reads in part:

"When the right to vote at any election for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, **the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion** which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens 21 years of age in such State." (Our emphasis.—E.L.)

There was then, and there can be today, no doubt about the intent of Congress in proposing, and the States in ratifying, this amendment. Speaking on the floor of Congress on the amendment's second section, Representative Sloan declared in 1866:

"The object is to narrow the basis of representation as the number of those who exercise political rights in the States is narrowed, and to widen the basis of representation as the number of those who are enfranchised is widened. That is clearly the object of all propositions made, and the avowed purpose of all who advocate them. Let us, then, say so directly, and so put the provision into the Constitution that no device, no ingenuity, can evade or defeat its practical effect. Then every State must make its system of elective franchise as broad as the political power which it desires to exercise in the government."

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, composed of members of both House and Senate, reported:

"Your committee came to the conclusion that political power should be possessed in all the States exactly in the proportion as the right of suffrage should be granted without distinction of color or race."

REP. DIGGS

★

THIS Amendment to the Constitution, ratified by all Northern and 12 Southern States, was declared in effect in 1868. In that year began the all-too-brief

(Continued on Page 13)

Support for Rep. Diggs Plan Mounting Daily

By ABNER W. BERRY

MASS PRESSURE against racist "justice" in Mississippi continued to build last week, following the acquittal a month ago of two white men charged with the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till.

Two demands received concentrated attention in mass meetings and conferences where the Till case was discussed: (1) action by the Department of Justice and (2) congressional action against seating the Mississippi delegation.

Rep. Charles S. Diggs (D-Mich) a native of Mississippi, addressing a Philadelphia audience reiterated his pledge to challenge the right of Mississippi Congressmen to seats as long as that state disfranchised Negro citizens. Rep. Diggs' proposals got the almost universal approval of the Negro press, as expressed in editorials during the past two weeks. Typical of the attitude of Negro editors was an editorial in the Pittsburgh Courier, a Republican paper, Oct. 8. The Courier declared, in part:

'The thing the South, including Mississippi, fears most is any reduction of its Congressional representation, which has enabled it to play so large a part in determining the policies of this nation throughout its history."

★

A YOUTH rally to protest the Till murder case held last Sunday in Abyssinia Baptist Church heard Rep. Adam C. Powell, who is also pastor of the church, urge a "march to their congressman" to demand action on the Till case when Congress opens. In last week's labor rally, Rep. Powell had proposed a "march on Washington" to back up demands for refusing seats to Mississippi representatives and for civil rights legislation."

From Vatican City, the Pope's newspaper, Osservatore Romano, cited the unpunished murder of Till as a "particularly bad example" of the "crimes of racism in the U.S." The paper called on U. S. Catholics to help "remove this 'color smudge' from the world fame of the fine and generous civilization of that great nation." The duty of Catholics to oppose this racism, the paper held, "is imposed on them, with all means available, by their religion and by their patriotism."

Despite protests throughout the world and the demands for Department of Justice action, U. S. Attorney General Brownell said in a New York speech Sunday night before the Interfaith Movement, Inc., that it was the "individual" duty of citizens to stop practices "odius to a free nation." Brownell did not mention the Till case, but implied that all such cases are properly in the jurisdiction of states. Brownell also asserted that there was little chance of federal laws stopping discrimination unless the peopel were "educated" and persuaded to obey them.

★

BUT on Monday, Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of the slain young Negro, addressed 9,600 persons in Washington's Uline arena who demanded that the Department of Justice investigate conditions in Mississippi. The rally also urged Sen. Thomas Hennings (D- Mo) to call Mrs. Bradley before his subcommittee on constitutional rights.

Mrs. Bradley told reporters in Washington that she hoped to get an interview with some officials in the White House while in Washington. Mrs. Bradley seemed nonplussed at the fact that all pleas from masses of American citizens and Chicago officials for White House and government aid in pressing the fight against Mississippi racism had gone unanswered.

Calif. 14 to Get High Court Hearing

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT agreed on Monday to review the Smith Act convictions of 14 Californians. It was the first time the high court has agreed to hear the appeal in a Smith Act case since its original decision of June, 1951, upholding the constitutionality of the law and the conviction of 11 national Communist leaders. It refused to review the conviction in the Baltimore and the second Foley Sq. case.

On the same day the Supreme Court granted a group of 360 prominent Americans, including Pat McNamara (D-Mich) the right to file a "friend of the court" brief attacking the constitutionality of the 1950 McCarran Internal Security Law. This law is now before the high court on an appeal by the Communist Party.

In San Francisco the Daily People's World, two of whose editors are among the 14 Smith Act defendants, greeted the court's decision to review the California case as "good reason to rejoice."

"Here is a victory to cheer about," PW said editorially, "a victory for the democratic rights of freedom of press and speech which were exercised by our editors and other Smith Act victims and constituted their only crime.

"Here is evidence that the Geneva spirit is being reflected at home, that the thawing of the cold war abroad make it possible to end the cold war against the Constitutional liberties of the American people. Here is evidence that we can win still bigger and more decisive victories, that the pressure of the American people can force full restoration of the Bill of Rights."

★

THE 14 California defendants were arrested on July 26, 1951, and the trial, which consumed six months in 1952, ended with the conviction of all. U. S. District Judge William C. Mathes, who tried the case, imposed maximum sentence on all defendants—

(Continued on Page 13)

Negro Woman Leader Slated for Release October 23

Seek to Halt Deportation of Claudia Jones

AN INJUNCTION seeking to halt Attorney General Herbert Brownell's deportation of Claudia Jones has been filed in the Federal District Court of Washington, D. C. Miss Jones, who completes a one-year Smith Act jail sentence on Sunday, October 23, is scheduled upon her release to be turned over to agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for deportation.

Despite the fact that she suffered a serious heart ailment which has become aggravated by her imprisonment, Brownell has turned down repeated requests that she be permitted time to restore her health before further action is taken against her.

In seeking the injunction, attorneys for Miss Jones hope that she will win the opportunity to be hospitalized for examination and determination of the status of her health.

It has been pointed out that in the event of deportation to her native British West Indies, medical and recuperative facilities she needs may not be readily available.

But of even more concern is the fact that she may not be able to withstand the rigors of deportation at this time.

If pending actions in Claudia Jones' behalf are successful in staying her deportation it is expected that she will arrive in New York City on Monday, October 24.

Her schedule would be:

Leave Alderson, West Virginia on C & O train No. 6 at 9:19 p.m. Sunday, October 23 and arrive at Pennsylvania Station in New York City at 10:15 a.m. Monday, October 24. (All times are Daylight Saving.)

THE COMMITTEE for Defense Of Negro Leadership, which has been assisting in Miss Jones' defense has portrayed her threatened deportation as "an act of wanton vindictiveness."

The Committee pointed out that in other cases the Attorney General has not only permitted individuals time for medical attention, but has allotted reasonable time to straighten personal affairs.

"Yet in the case of Claudia Jones," the Committee declared, "a woman who has been already imprisoned for one year and hospitalized three times during that year, the Attorney General refuses even permission for a physical examination by her own physicians.

"This unheard of inhumanity can be viewed only as an act of wanton vindictiveness."

The Committee also warned that when Miss Jones was convicted under the Smith Act not only was she to serve one year but pay a $2,000 fine as well.

Fines must be paid prior to the release of the prisoner. The Committee has urged that friends and associates of Miss Jones make contributions to meet the fine.

Contributions should be sent to Committee for Defense of Negro Leadership, 1680 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Selected TV and Movie Guide

TV
Saturday, Oct. 22

On the Carousel (2) 9 a.m.
Mr. Wizard—Science for youngsters (4) 11:30
Big Top—circus (2) Noon
Football: Cornell-Princeton (4) 1:45
Football: Harvard vs. Dartmouth (2) 2
Racing from Jamiaca (7) 4:15
Movie: You Only Live Once (5) 5. (Fritz Lang revival)
News, Sports (2) 6
Lucy Show (2) 6:30
Stage Show—Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey (2) 8
Perry Como Show (4) 8
Jackie Gleason in The Honeymooners (2) 8:30
Movie: Tomorow the World (11) 9. 1945 Anti-Nazi film with Frederic March and Betty Field
Ford Star Jubilee—Mary Martin and Noel Coward in Together with Music (2) 9:30
Jimmy Durante Show (4) 9:30
George Gobel (4) 10.
Telethon for United Cerebral Palsy. All Star Show (9) 10
Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30
Conquest—Man's Flight to Fly—special program (2) 11
Featurama (5) 11
Movie: Shaw's Major Barbara (British) (4) 11:45

TV
Sunday, Oct. 23

Charity Bailey Show (4) 10 a.m.
UN in Action (2) 11
Wonderama — Children's variety (5) Noon
Look at Russia (4) 1
College Press Conference (7) 1
Dean James A. Pike, discussion (7) 1:30
Eye on New York (2) 2:30
Youth Wants to Know (4) 2:30
Dr. Benjamin Spock (4) 3
Adventure—Museum of Natural History series (2) 3:30
Zoo Parade (4) 3:30
Face the Nation (2) 4
Maurice Evans Presents Alice in Wonderland (4) 4
Bowling (11) 4
Let's Take A Trip (2) 4:30. UN Headquarters in NYC
Omnibus (2) 5
Meet the Press (4) 6
You Are There (2) 6:30
Life With Father (11) 6:30
Big Playback—Sports Thrills of Past (11) 7
Jack Benny Show (2) 7:30
Movie: Long Voyage Home (5) 7:30. Revival
Ed Sullivan Show (2) 8
Colgate Variety Hour (4) 8
Spanish Variety (13) 8
Play: Outposts at Home with Ralph Bellamy (2) 9
Alfred Hitchcock Presents (2) 9:30
Loretta Young Show (4) 10
What's My Line (2) 10:30
Mr. and Mrs. North (5) 10:30
Sunday News Special (2) 11
Weather (4) 11:10

RADIO
Saturday, Oct. 22

Montor WRCA Noon to Midnight
Ivy League Football WCBS 1:30
Army-Columbia WRCA 1:35
Football: Game of the week WINS 2
Notre Dame-Purdue WOR 2:15
Pittsburgh-Duke WABC 3:15
Notre Dame-Purdue WMCA 3:15
News, all stations 6 p.m.
Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45
Philadelphia Orchestra – Eugene Ormandy WCBS 9:05
UN on the Record WCBS 11:15

RADIO
Sunday, Oct. 23

As We See It—AFL series WABC Noon
Monitor WRCA Noon to Midnight
World Affairs Report WCBS 12:15
Festival of Opera WOR 1:30
Symphonette – Mishel Piastro WCBS 2
Football – Giants vs. Pittsburgh Steelers WMGM 2
NY Philharmonic WCBS 2:30
News WABC 6
Edgar Be[illegible] Show with Gary Crosby [illegible]CBS 7:05
Town Meeting WABC 8
Our Miss Brooks WCBS 8:05
Book Hunter WOR 9:15
UN Report WCBS 11:15

MOVIES

New film: Adventure in Warsaw (Polish musical comedy, Stanley
Marty, Sutton
Mister Roberts, Academy of Music 14th St. Also at Riverside
Bad Day at Black Rock, 68th St. Starts Sunday (today)
Cabinet of Dr. Caligari (revival) 5th Ave Cinema
Two Cents Worth of Hope and the White Line (Italian), World
Gate of Hell (Japanese 50th St. Guild
Dr. Knock (French), 55th St.
Tales of Hoffmann (English), Heights
My Man Godfrey with William Powell (revival), Club Cinema, 430 6th Ave. Sat. 8:30 and 10:30

DRAMA

Cherry [illegible]ard, 4th St. Theatre
Macbeth Rooftop Theatre
Inherit the Wind, National
Bus Stop, Music Box
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
View from the Bridge, Coronet
D'Oyly Carte, Shubert
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys
City Opera, City Center
Amato Opera, 159 Bleecker St. Aida—Sun. & Tues.
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort
The Carefree Tree, Phoenix

ART EXHIBITS

Rockwell Kent's first show in 14 years, Art of Today Gallery, Great Northern Hotel, 57th St. 6th Ave.
Fernand Leger Exhibit, Peris Gallery, Through Nov. 12
Outdoor Sculpture Exhibit, 5th Ave. & 89th St. Thru Oct. 31

Save the Date
FRI., NOV. 11
HEAR *Steve Nelson, George Blake Charney, Scott Nearing, Nora Stanton Barney*
Hunts Point Palace
Southern Blvd. & 163 St.
Bx. Com. for Feedom of Political Prisoners

A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY FROM NEW POLAND
"ADVENTURE IN WARSAW"
AN ARTKINO MAGICOLOR HIT
Extra! In Color **"Puppet Show"**
also **"Altar Masterpieces"**
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42 & 41 Sts.

Two New 8-Session Courses in Literature
with DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN
Author of
"The Great Tradition in English Literature: from Shakespeare to Shaw"
—beginning—
Wednesday, October 26 and Thursday, October 27
8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Wednesdays: *The American Novel—Twain to Hemingway*
Thursdays: *Shakespeare in Our Troubled Times*
FEE: $10 a Course
Each group will be limited to 20 members
PENTHOUSE 10A 59 W. 71st Street SC 4-3283

Ohio Labor Is Fighting for Better Unemployment Law

By TOM FLINT

CLEVELAND.

AN ISSUE before the people of Ohio which has generated more real political action than any single question within recent years is the need for new jobless compensation law.

How much compensation should be paid to an unemployed worker, for what length of time; and should GAW payments be deducted from state sponsored unemployment benefits? This is the question. The answer lies mainly in what the labor movement does between now and Nov. 8.

This question was put to the Ohio General Assembly this year, but, under the tight control of non-labor elements, it turned the usual deaf ear to the demands of labor.

However, this year, in spite of the absence of any real sentiment for the plight of the workingclass, there was one qualifying element in the legislature which was missing in recent years. The changing political climate forced the legislators to give at least token consideration to social legislation. The Assembly amended the Unemployment Compensation Act, granting a slight increase in benefits.

Another indication of the changing political climate was the fact that for the first time in many moons the labor movement was able to lay before the legislature a proposal in the form of an initiative petition. This initiative petition called for a substantial improvement in the unemployment compensation law.

★

POLITICAL ACTION of this kind cannot be taken too lightly by even the most reactionary legislators. While it is true the Ohio General Assembly put off consideration of the initiative petition until the very last moment, it nevertheless felt that it expedient to make a token concession. The Assembly amended the law to permit a small increase in benefits —$3 for an unemployed worker without dependents and a 50 cents increase for a maximum of two dependents.

The state constitution also provides for referral of a proposed law as well as the power of the people to initiate. When the legislature rejected the CIT-initiated law to increase benefits under the unemployment compensation law, the people were asked to sign the petition to the tune of nearly a hundred thousand signatures which, of course, they did, and the proposal was then certified and will be put on the ballot Nov. 8.

The proposed amendment in the unemployment compensation act will, if passed by the direct vote of the people, increase benefits to a maximum of $50 per week and a maximum of $9 for dependents for a maximum period of 39 weeks, and at the same time recognize any benefits paid directly by the employer under the various guaranteed annual wage plans as additional compensation not to be deducted from state - sponsored benefits under the unemployment compensation act. Such an amendment would "allow," as the CIO has put it, "the unemployed and their families to live in greater dignity and decency while they search for work."

★

WHEN big business saw the people meant business they became alarmed. Republic Steel Corporation, Thompson Products Co. (Mr. Frederick Crawford's outfit), Standard Oil Co., White Motors, and the rest of the big ones started a campaign almost over night to raise at least a million dollars to defeat—they hope—the CIO-AFL sponsored proposal. Immediately the big metropolitan daily newspapers came to the rescue with editorials and slanted news. Public speakers have been drawn from far and wide to "warn" of the CIO's "diabolical plot" to prevent the spread of hunger in periods of unemployment.

REALIZING that the face of the Republic Steel Corporation, the anti-union Thompson Products Corp., Standard Oil, etc., was much too hard to go before the people to plead in their behalf, they turned over the million dollar "kitty" to a front committee called Ohio Information Committee (OIC).

Now there are all sorts of branches of this front committee which are sending out wolf cries to women's organizations, the churches, "small" business, farmers, etc.

Another front organization has been pressed into service—Smaller Business of America, Incorporated. The head of this group said the CIO-AFL sponsored proposal was a "plan to destroy small business and the employes of small business."

The million dollar "kitty" is, of course, producing bales of slick leaflets, bulletins, booklets and brochures. Not since the New Deal days when pay envelopes were stuffed with attacks on FDR's proposed social security legislation (including unemployment insurance) has anything like the current delauge been seen.

There is a strange note running through the propaganda in this campaign. One finds such ominous words as "economic crisis," "depression," "recession," etc. in the editorials, pamphlets, booklets, brochures, speeches, etc. The fear of tomorrow is written in every paragraph of the arugments which big business advances as reasons why the slight increases unemployment compensation should not be added — especially at this time, they say. The $600,000,000 balance in the unemployment benefit account in Ohio has become an untouchable thing.

★

TWO EXAMPLES will illustrate this point. In an expensive brochure lying before me as I write we find these words: "What is the present status of the Ohio Unemployment Fund? The reserve fund as of July 15, 1955, was approximately $600,000,000. The CIO's demand, the brochure says, "will place this fund in double jeapordy . . . by draining the reserve fund for unemployment compensation at a time of high employment and then being faced with a depleted fund during an economic crisis. . ." This brochure claims that $126 million was paid out in 1954 in unemployment benefits and that only $58 million received into the fund, or a deficit of $68 million.

What the Ohio Information Committee did not do was explain why this was the case in 1955? They do not want to admit that the big corporations by maintaining a low labor turnover due to monopolization not only of production but manpower too that they have "earned" a very low contribution rate which is not adequate to maintain the fund at a level corresponding to the present "relatively high" employment level. It was for this basic reason that the labor movement began to include in its demands the establishment of the so-called "guaranteed annual wage" provision in union contracts.

Over and above this sort of confusing "information" handed out by the Ohio Information Committee and all the other front committees their propagnada also reflects their fears for the future.

The reckless charges of big business had another important effect. The political action machinery of the labor movement began to show signs of new life. Meetings are not only being called but are better attended than usual when considering questions of this kind. The CIO has set up a committee to involve the community as a whole, headed by the secretary of the Consumer League of Ohio, Miss. Elizabeth Magee.

The Auto Workers locals have issued nearly a hundred thousand leaflets in the Cleveland area already and the State CIO is scheduled to release a tremendous quantity of material which will not only refute the CIO's phony claims but call upon every worker in the State to help get out the vote to carry the initiative petition into law on Nov. 8.

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

CELEBRATE anything you like at Distributive LYL's Gala Party to open the Fall season. Sat., eve at 8:30 p.m. at 30 East 18 St., 2nd floor. Contribution 50c.

MR. STANLEY NOWAK, former State Senator from Michigan, will speak on Saturday eve, 7:30 p.m. at Polonia Club, 219 Second Ave. He will deal with the coming Geneva Conference. Admission is free.

Saturday Brooklyn

GALA FALL CONCERT at Brighton Community Center, 3300 Coney Island Ave., Sat., Oct. 22 at 8:30 p.m. Outstanding artists include: MALAMUD, well known Concertina artist: MARA & CHAOLI, well reputed Oriental dancers. Contr. $1.25 in advance.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

SUNDAY FORUM—Oct. 23, 8:30 p.m. "Is There a Soviet Style of Musical Performance?" Illustrated with recordings by Gilels, Oistrakh, and others, with Sidney Finkelstein. Jefferson School, 575 Ave. of the Americas. $1.

Coming

BOOKWORLD proudly presents an Open Forum Friday, Oct. 28, 8:30 p.m. at Second Reformed Church of Flatbush, cor. Bedford Ave. & Martense St. Speaker: Dr. Otto Nathan on "Can There Be Economic Stability?" Subs 50c.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11—Hear Steve Nelson, George Blake Charney, Scott Nearing, Nora Stanton Barney. At Hunts Point Palace, Southern Blvd. & 163 St. Ausp: Bx Comm. for Freedom of Political Prisoners.

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs
Vector Laboratories
217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686
New York 3, N.Y.
Sales • Installation • Service

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

IMPORTED STAINLESS STEEL, FLATWARE. 8 pc. place setting. Reg. $5.85. SPEC. 50% off, $2.93. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) One hour free parking or 2 tokens.

MUSIC INSTRUCTION

MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCH. of N. Y. Mandolin class for beginners and advanced. Instruction free to members, 50c weekly dues, non-profit organization. Write to: 106 E. 14th St., N.Y.C. 3.

SITUATION WANTED

BOOKKEEPER F-C seeks position on daily or weekly basis. $16 per day. Write Box 901, The Worker.

STORE WANTED

STORE wanted to rent. Any convenient location, reasonable. For sale of books, magazines, toys, etc. Write Box 903, The Worker.

STAMPS

STAMPS from all progressive countries bought, sold or exchanged. Write Box 902, The Worker.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Hay's. CH 3-3786.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell. OE 5-8000.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1955

THE '55 ELECTIONS

NEGRO REPRESENTATION

The Negro people represent a considerable portion of the population in New Jersey (300,000). They have a right to representation in all levels of government. **Yet there is only one Negro assemblyman, no State Senators, no Congressmen, no Negro judges.** The failure of both parties—Republican and Democrat—to give the Negro people real representation on party tickets, constitutes discrimination in the political field. This is a scandalous situation that must be rectified.

While we justifiedly criticize and condemn the terrible crimes committed against the Negro people in Mississippi, we should, at the same time, clean up our own house here in New Jersey. One of the best ways of doing this is to guarantee greater representation for the Negro people in the State Legislature.

NEGRO CANDIDATES

The three Negro candidates for the Assembly are: Van Y. Clinton, Democrat, in Essex; Reverend J. Vance McIver, Republican, also in Essex; and Mrs. Esther Thomas, Republican, in Hudson. Mrs. Thomas is the first Negro to ever be nominated by either of the two old parties in Hudson County for the State Legislature.

Together with the various labor candidates all three Negro candidates should be elected to the Assembly. This would mean a more liberal, a better legislature than we have had in the past. Voters should cross party lines to accomplish this progressive objective.

The unity of the labor movement with the Negro people's movement for representation in government would be a decisive force for progress in our state. It would guarantee the election of both labor and Negro candidates. It would represent a democratic advance for the people. **It would be a real blow at jimcrow in government, and the vast majority of the people of our state would benefit as a result of the election of candidates closer to the people and more cognizant of their needs.**

Communists Expose Write in "Candidate"

NEWARK. — The Communist Party of New Jersey, through its spokesman, Louis Malinow, has issued a warning that the "write in candidacy" of Sally Winkler, as County Register in Essex, has no association with the Communist Party or the organized left.

In recent weeks this same Sally Winkler has been head of a so-called "Committee of Working Mothers," a "South Ward Committee for a Negro judge," and a "N.J. Committee Against a Fare Increase." These "committees" are composed of a small group of disruptive elements, some of whom have been expelled from the Communist arty. Their activities have nothing in common with genuine efforts of the people to organize around vital issues.

This group portrays themselves as spokesmen for the left. In reality they play a harmful role in the people's coalition, in the fight for Negro rights, in the trade unions and in the election campaign. Their adventurist line akin to that of the Trotskyites.

The Communist position on the state elections is aimed at uniting labor and the people to defeat Republican reaction, and to elect labor, liberal, Negro candidates. To further this objective, and to put forward a program for peace, economic security and democracy more sharply and clearly to the voters, the Communist Party had endorsed the candidacy of Charles Nusser for Essex assemblyman.

The disruptive activities of a self appointed "write in" candidate, with no support among the people, is an adventurist move designed to confuse progressives. All progressives should be aware of the harmful activities of this group.

Mrs. FDR Backs Stevenson

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will "enthusiastically" support Adlai Stevenson for the Democratic nomination for President in 1956, the newspaper Newsday reported today in a copyright story.

A correspondent of the Long Island newspaper who interviewed the wife of the late President said she velieved Stevenson to be "the best trained, best qualified and best prepared" man for the job.

Protests Mount in N.J.— Demand That Brownell Act In Miss. Child Lynching

The fight to bring the murderers of Emmett Till to justice, to end segregation and force the Justice Department to act to uphold the Constitution, continues and is growing in New Jersey. A round-up of activities shows the following actions last week:

CIO leader urges reduction of Congressmen from Mississippi as long as Negroes are denied the right to vote;

2,000 people attend NAACP rally in Montclair;

Editorials, letters to newspapers demand justice;

Jerseyans all out for NAACP as Till murder shocks many into action;

Masonic Knights protest Till's lynching;

Jersey City NAACP holds mass rally;

Elks Lodge condemns Misissippi in Till case.

These and many other similar actions indicate that Jerseyans—Negro and white—shocked and horrified by the horrible lynching of the 14-year-old Negro lad, are determined that something must be done.

MONTCLAIR RALLY

The biggest audience at any of the numerous mass rallies held throughout New Jersey, packed the St. Mark's Methodist Church, to hear Herbert Hill, an official of the NAACP and Rev. D. C. Rice, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Montclair. More than 2,000 persons packed the church and $1,500 for the NAACP's Freedom Fund was collected.

Hill attacked both parties for their failure to take a stand on the Till case. He called the Supreme Court decision on desegregation the NAACP's "greatest victory," but said it was followed by "the manicured Ku-Kluxism" of "White Citizens Councils" organized for the "open purpose of defying the Supreme Court."

Rev. Rice declared that "America is on trial before the world." He charged that "we're next door to Mississippi here in Montclair and challenged his audience to try and buy a home in certain residential areas in Montclair. Negroes are also barred from certain town and business positions the minister said.

SUPPORT NAACP

The Negro press reports that support for the NAACP and its fighting fund for freedom has multiplied following the acquittal of the lynchers. Churches are taking up collections for the fund. Contributions and new memberships have poured into the Newark branch. Volunteers are offering their services in soliciting new members and funds.

REDUCE MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMEN

Arthur Chapin, State CIO Human relations director,called for reducing the number of Congressional seats allotted to Mississippi and other Southern states that deny Negroes the right to vote. He cited a provision of the U. S. Constitution which provides for such reduction in a letter to the state's 14 Congressmen. Chapin asked support for this proposal

which will be introduced in January by Congressman Diggs of Michigan.

LETTERS, EDITORIALS

Even the reactionary Newark Star-Ledger was forced to comment editorially on the Till case. The editorial headed "The shame of racial justice" was notable by its absence of redbaiting. The editorial spoke about the fact that the jury was all white in a state "where the two races are almost equal.." It found this "shocking."

An Asbury Park man, in a letter to the local paper, demanded action by the Justice Department. He said "The brutal murder of Emmett Till cries out for justice, and we must resolve that his cries shall not be in vain."

In the Newark News two Weequachi high scchool sophomores declared: "This case should not be dismised lightly, but should be prolonged until justice is done, and the minority peoples of this country get a fair deal.

Martha Stone's Trial Begins

NEW HAVEN.—The Smith Act trial of Martha Stone, chairman of the N.J. Communist Party, and her seven Connecticut co-defendants opened Friday, Oct. 14, before Judge Robert Anderson. A panel of 111 jurors were being questioned by the judge in the process of selecting the trial jury of 12 plus four alternates.

While the jury selection is under way the Circuit Court of Appeals has reserved decision on the defendants request to waive trial by jury. The defendants made the request due to the terrific pressure on juries to convict Smith Act defendants regardless of the evidence.

A score of members of the panel revealed the were personally acquainted with members of the Grand Jury that did the indicting. One member of the panel was excused when she said one of the defendants, Alfred Marder, was a student of hers. She said she could recall "only pleasant memories of him," and another prospective juror admitted knowing a relative of one of the defendants. She was also excused when she said her heart would tend to govern her mind.

A delegation was present in the court room from New Jersey. The Martha Stone Defense Committee announced that there will be regular delegations to the trial from this state. The Committee urged protests be sent to Attorney General Brownell to end this and all Smith Act trials.

7,500 IUE WORKERS STRIKE SIX N.J. WESTINGHOUSE PLANTS

NEWARK.—Over 7,500 Westinghouse Electric Corporation workers, members of six IUE-CIO locals, walked out on strike in New Jersey last week. The strike was called after negotiations failed to reach agreement on a new contract. The company's demand for a five-year contract, with a 23½c raise spread over the length of the contract, was turned down by the workers. The 7,500 Jersey workers are part of a nation wide walkout against the giant monopoly by the IUE.

Picket lines were set up at the Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, Bloomfield, Belleville and Metuchen plants. In Newark about 2,200 workers are involved, Bloomfield-Belleville 2,800, Metuchen 2,000, Trenton 750, and Jersey City 300 workers. Production workers at the Jersey City plant belong to the UE.

The Westinghouse Corporation has been running huge ads in the daily papers trying to sell the idea of a five year contract, and appealing to the workers to accept the company offer. The strike at midnight last Sunday was the worker's answer to the company propaganda.

HENNINGS SAYS GENEVA SPIRIT IS DUE TO DEMOS

SIKESTON, Mo.

Election of a Democratic Congress last year freed President Eisenhower from the "war hawks" in the Republican Party and paved the way for the Geneva four-power conference last July, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo), declared here.

Hennings spoke at a dinner given in his honor by Southeast Missouri Democrats. Hennings is expected to be a candidate for re-election next year.

He said President Eisenhower could have gone to a "summit" conference two years ago when it was first proposed by Winston Churchill, but he was "then a prisoner of his own warlike talk of the 1952 campaign and a captive of the irresponsible element in his own party."

Hear Charles Nusser, WVNJ, 620 on the radio deal, Monday and Wednesday, 8:35 p.m.

'In Storm or Sleet'—The Worker Goes Out

NEWARK.—The big storm in Newark was not the biggest event that occurred last week end. Trains were stopped, floods closed roads, trees were knocked down, cars stalled—but nothing stopped the crew of Press Builders determined to deliver The Worker to 60 people who paid to get the paper. These subscribers were part of the 350 people who attended a mass rally last week to hear Rob Hall, news editor of The Worker, give an eyewitness report of the Mississippi lynch "trial."

The people who volunteered to deliver the papers knew that they were guaranteeing that the fight to bring to justice the murderers of Emmett Till would go on. And so they braved the storm. Reports were they had the most rewarding experience of their lives.

People waiting for the paper. Eyes lit up. "Thank you for bringing my paper." Many were invited to stay "and talk awhile." One man compared the Till case with the Rosenberg case. "If we could have only kept them alive," he said, "maybe we would have been able to free them."

One couple (the husband got out of a sick bad) travelled to a suburban to deliver papers. They reported they had never experienced such a welcome as they received. "We thought we would only stay a minute, but we had to stay quite awhile—the people asked so many questions. It was a thrilling thing."

In another home a 13-year-old child was at home. "This paper is for your father" she was told. "Oh, yes, my mother and father were at the meeting," she said, "they're expecting it."

Newark Press Builders really did a job last week. And they learned that our paper can be built—the people are anxious to know. The same results, and the rich rewarding experiences of Newark, can be duplicated all over New Jersey.

Flood Victims Need More Than Sympathy

See Joseph North, Page 1—Virginia Gardner, Page 4

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 43 (16 Pages) — OCTOBER 23, 1955 — Price 10 Cents

Assignment U.S.A.

When the Rains Came

By JOSEPH NORTH

THERE was something medieval in the cry of the village fathers who went up and down the dark rain-swept streets of our town all day and all night until midnight. "Attention all citizens," a sepulchral voice cried, "drink no water, drink no water, drink no water."

The citizenry was grateful for the Mayor's proclamation that warned of danger, the peril of typhoid fever, brought on by the floodwaters that broke into our town's drinking supply. Forewarned is forearmed, and the Mayor advised all citizens to boil their water at least five minutes before drinking. But the rains continued to fall, and by morning, all our water supply was cut off.

Listening to the announcement you recalled what you had read of the Middle Ages when the town crier ran through the streets crying the plague has struck, the plague has struck. Though the announcement came to us on a loudspeaker mounted on a truck—and later by radio—the genius of Henry Ford and Marconi could not overcome the connotations of the medieval cry.

I pondered ruefully on the several long drinks of water I had unpredictably taken in the hours immediately preceding the mayor's proclamation. And further, I wondered, suddenly greatly disturbed, whether my children and my townsfolk would escape the ravages of a plague, a plague, I insist, which, should it come, need never have happened.

★

OURS is a region of abrupt wooden hills and swift streams that flow to that eastern Father of Waters, the mighty Hudson; nearby are giant dams where billions of gallons are pent up to satisfy the needs of the world metropolis forty odd miles away. The freshets and brooks grow angry during the rains and go galloping down the hillsides like gentle colts suddenly transformed into wild warhorses. Rains fill the reservoirs which, in ordinary times, seem capable of holding oceans. But water, usually so docile and serene, can become a fiend, as the nation has recently learned again.

Some 50 persons are dead or missing in the mud of the aftermath of the recent rains that came unannounced, untagged by the ludicrous custom of pinning woman's names to natural calamities. The anonymous holocaust taught us again that we are still, as a nation, unprepared for the seasonal calamities whose worst atrocities we can forfend, and that is the point of my piece. To come down with plague is a disconcerting thought, inded, but consternation is multiplied when you know it could have been avoided.

★

YOUR ANGER rises when you recall that during the recent Diane floods some highly-placed but antedeluvian engineers belittled the ravages by describing that calamity as "a once-in-500-years freak." Nature laughed at that contention within a matter of two months.

The very areas where the disaster struck during the time of Diana—most notably the state of Connecticut, the cities of Danbury, Waterbury, Winston, felt that eery sensation that people feel when they say here is where I came in.

Again homes were torn from the moorings, again families took to the highlands, or huddled in schoolhouses and churches; again fathers hunted desperately for families from which they were separated; again men and women and children died needlessly in remorseless waters.

What burns me in this time of floods is the knowledge that our Congress, inspired by the late FDR, passed a Federal Flood Control Act, in 1936, to construct great reservoir dams in the big river valleys and to mitigate the effects of floods.

A good beginning was made and the beneficent results are ascertainable. A Corps of Army Engineers was set to work, able men according to most reports, but when you consider the stingy sums of money which they get to carry on you are horrified in this day and age when astronomical sums go to the con-

(Continued on Page 12)

The Struggle for the 14th Amendment

Un-Secret Weapon to Win Negro Rights in Mississippi

By MARIE SCHEINER

BEHIND the announcement of Rep. Charles E. Diggs (D-Mich) that he will "challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi" when Congress reconvenes in January, is a history of ninety years of struggle to enforce the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, on which Congressman Diggs will base his fight.

"I intend," said Rep. Diggs in an article in the Pittsburgh Courier of Oct. 8, "to challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi on the ground that they actually are representing only half of the citizens of their state. My argument in this action is supported by Amendment 14, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States."

This challenge of the Negro Congressman who was elected by a coalition of Negro and white voters will be part of a many-sided struggle against the forces responsible for the lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till last August.

The move has wide backing. The Los Angeles branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for example, has addressed to each Congressman from California a demand that he support the challenge to the seating of the Mississippi members of the U. S. Congress.

★

THE HOUSE of Representatives has the power to deprive the Mississippi Congressmen of their seats by virtue of two articles in the Constitution. Article 1, Section 5, states that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

It was on the basis of this provision that the House and Senate refused to seat members elected from the Southern states during the three-year period of reaction that followed the Civil War. The ex-slaveholders, as part of their effort to undo the Northern victory, sent to the House and Senate in December 1865 the vice-president of the Confederacy, four Confederate generals, five Confederate colonels, six Confederate cabinet officers and 58 members of the Confederate Congress. The U. S. House and Senate, realizing that the revolution achieved in four years of battle might be brazenly undone in the legislative halls, that the decisions of the war were being impudently reversed in the South, promptly sent these would-be Senators and Congressmen back to their homes.

It soon became apparent that unless the basis of apportionment for members of the U. S. House was altered, the Southern states would actually gain Congressional representation, at the very time when violence against the newly freed slaves was at its height. Throughout the era of slavery, Congressmen had been apportioned according to the infamous "three-fifths" clause of the Constitution; all free persons and three-fifths of the slaves were counted in determining the number of members to be seated. This was, of course, an enormous advantage for the pro-slavery forces; and the more slaves a state had, the greater was its national representation.

★

WITH THE abolition of slavery the three-fifths clause became

(Continued on Page 2)

Tennessee Tops Our $$ Drive, Percentagewise

The Tennessee Waltz is the top tune of our Fund Drive hit parade this week. That southern state leads the "Big Ten," having gone over the percentage estimated by reader groups, for our $64,000 fund drive. Following Tennessee's 104 percent comes Missouri in second place with a smart 87 percent. That would be another waltz, wouldn't it—the Missouri Waltz, though we are reasonably confident Harry Truman did not help the Show Me State reach that figure. In third place, comes the East Pennsylvania Polka, at 57 percent of its goal. This area, mainly the city of Philadelphia, did exceptionally well in the circulation campaign, going over the top for the first time in five years, and still expect to do same with the fund drive.

Here are the standings of the first ten areas by percentage, with the rest of the areas not doing so hot, as one can see by New Jersey's 19 percent.

AREA	PERCENTAGE
1—Tennessee	104%
2—Missouri	87
3—East Pennsylvania	57
4—Montana	47
5—New England	40
6—Wisconsin	29
7—Illinois	23
8—Illinois	23
9—Michigan	22
10—New Jersey	19

As of Tuesday, we had received $2,880.35, which brought our total so far to $16,361.76.

Helping Missouri's quota was a meeting on Geneva with our foreign editor Joseph Clark, who gave an eye witness account of the Big Four meeting there, and a preview of the Foreign Ministers Conference which he will also cover for the Worker starting next week. $205 was collected for the fund drive, and a similar meeting in Chicago produced $132.

Other highlights of the week included $100 brought to our office by a group of progressive Brooklyn painters. A letter from Chicago with a contribution had the following to say: "I'm broke—but you are broker—so for the dearest, the greatest and most courageous paper in the land and for Emmett Till, martyred son of the Negro people, here is a small $10. From my heart, your paper must live to see that Emmett Till did not die in vain."

There were various other amounts in appreciation of different Worker writers. If you haven't sent any money yet, please send something, whatever you can afford, because we really need it to keep punching, and are not crying wolf.

inside THE WORKER

★

New Castle Strikers Standing Firm — See Page 4

Say PC Sets Pattern For Union Busting — See Page 13

Court to Review Smith Act Case — See Page 2

Act to Stay Deportation of Claudia Jones — See Page 2

State Dep't Uneasy At Policy 'Slippages' — See Page 5

Terror in South Can Till Trial Be Re-opened? — See Page 3

Memphis Plans Another Scottsboro — See Page 3

"We Shall Not Rest" Poem to Emmett Till — See Page 8

What Hollywood Can Learn from Italy — See Page 9

TV's $64,000 Question — See Page 8

What the Fourteenth Amendment Says . . . .

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State."—U. S. Constitution, 14th Amendment, Section 2.

90 Years Struggle to Enforce 14th Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

obsolete and—strangely enough—the number of white-supremacist representatives in the House actually increased. For now not only three-fifths, but the entire Negro population was counted in the apportionment. This would have been an advantage for democracy and progress, had not the former slaveholders begun, immediately upon the end of the Civil War, a reign of terror that, among other things, prevented Negro suffrage and Negro representation. This reign of terror lasted for three years, until the beginning of the era of Radical Reconstruction.

It was in the effort to secure permanently the gains of the Civil War that the 14th Amendment was passed. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States," the first section of the Amendment declared, "and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The second section of the Amendment was the subject of heated debate in Congress and the nation. Thaddeus Stevens, leader of the Radical Republican forces and a member of Congress proposed to make voters, not population, the basis of House representation. Had this proposal been adopted, it would have speeded the enfranchisement of the Negro people and hastened the advent of woman suffrage; it would have furthered the struggle for the ballot for some who lack it still: the youth, the Indians on reservations, the migratory workers, the poor whites of the South, and residents of Oriental birth.

★

BUT Stevens' proposal failed, and a compromise section was worked into the 14th Amendment—a partial victory for progress, and one which can be of enormous use today in the fight against white supremacy. This second section of the 14th Amendment, although continuing apportionment according to population, provided for a decrease in representation whenever citizens are unjustly deprived of the right to vote. The section reads in part:

"When the right to vote at any election for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, **the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion** which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens 21 years of age in such State." (Our emphasis—M. S.).

There was then, and there can be today, no doubt about the intent of Congress in proposing, and the States in ratifying this amendment. Speaking on the floor of Congress on the amendment's second section, Representative Sloan declared in 1866:

"The object is to narrow the basis of representation as the number of those who exercise political rights in the States is narrowed, and to widen the basis of representation as the number of those who are enfranchised is widened. That is clearly the object of all propositions made, and the avowed purpose of all who advocate them. Let us, then, say so directly, and so put the provision into the Constitution that no device, no ingenuity, can evade or defeat its practical effect. Then every State must make its system of elective franchise as broad as the political power which it desires to exercise in the government."

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, composed of members of both House and Senate, reported:

"Your committee came to the conclusion that political power should be possessed in all the States exactly in the proportion as the right of suffrage should be granted without distinction of color or race."

★

THIS Amendment to the Constitution, ratified by all Northern and 12 Southern States, was declared in effect in 1868. In that year began the all-too-brief

(Continued on Page 13)

REP. DIGGS

Support for Rep. Diggs Plan Mounting Daily

By ABNER W. BERRY

MASS PRESSURE against racist "justice" in Mississippi continued to build last week, following the acquittal a month ago of two white men charged with the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till.

Two demands received concentrated attention in mass meetings and conferences where the Till case was discussed: (1) action by the Department of Justice and (2) congressional action against seating the Missippi delegation.

Rep. Charles S. Diggs (D-Mich) a native of Mississippi, addressing a Philadelphia audience reiterated his pledge to challenge the right of Mississippi Congressmen to seats as long as that state disfranchised Negro citizens. Rep. Diggs' proposals got the almost universal approval of the Negro press, as expressed in editorials during the past two weeks. Typical of the attitude of Negro editors was an editorial in the Pittsburgh Courier, a Republican paper, Oct. 8. The Courier declared, in part:

"The thing the South, including Mississippi, fears most is any reduction of its Congressional representation, which has enabled it to play so large a part in determining the policies of this nation throughout its history."

★

A YOUTH rally to protest the Till murder case held last Sunday in Abyssinia Baptist Church heard Rep. Adam C. Powell, who is also pastor of the church, urge a "march to their congressman" to demand action on the Till case when Congress opens. In last week's labor rally, Rep. Powell had proposed a "march on Washington" to back up demands for refusing seats to Mississippi representatives and for civil rights legislation."

From Vatican City, the Pope's newspaper, Osservatore Romano, cited the unpunished murder of Till as a "particularly bad example" of the "crimes of racism in the U.S." The paper called on U. S. Catholics to help "remove this 'color smudge' from the world fame of the fine and generous civilization of that great nation." The duty of Catholics to oppose this racism, the paper held, "is imposed on them, with all means available, by their religion and by their patriotism."

Despite protests throughout the world and the demands for Department of Justice action, U. S. Attorney General Brownell said in a New York speech Sunday night before the Interfaith Movement, Inc., that it was the "individual" duty of citizens to stop practices "odius to a free nation." Brownell did not mention the Till case, but implied that all such cases are properly in the jurisdiction of states. Brownell also asserted that there was little chance of federal laws stopping discrimination unless the peopel were "educated" and persuaded to obey them.

★

BUT on Monday, Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of the slain young Negro, addressed 9,600 persons in Washington's Uline arena who demanded that the Department of Justice investigate conditions in Mississippi. The rally also urged Sen. Thomas Hennings (D- Mo) to call Mrs. Bradley before his subcommittee on constitutional rights.

Mrs. Bradley told reporters in Washington that she hoped to get an interview with some officials in the White House while in Washington. Mrs. Bradley seemed nonplussed at the fact that all pleas from masses of American citizens and Chicago officials for White House and government aid in pressing the fight against Mississippi racism had gone unanswered.

Calif. 14 to Get High Court Hearing

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT agreed on Monday to review the Smith Act convictions of 14 Californians. It was the first time the high court has agreed to hear the appeal in a Smith Act case since its original decision of June, 1951, upholding the constitutionality of the law and the conviction of 11 national Communist leaders. It refused to review the conviction in the Baltimore and the second Foley Sq. case.

On the same day the Supreme Court granted a group of 360 prominent Americans, including Pat McNamara (D-Mich) the right to file a "friend of the court" brief attacking the constitutionality of the 1950 McCarran Internal Security Law. This law is now before the high court on an appeal by the Communist Party.

In San Francisco the Daily People's World, two of whose editors are among the 14 Smith Act defendants, greeted the court's decision to review the California case as "good reason to rejoice."

"Here is a victory to cheer about," PW said editorially, "a victory for the democratic rights of freedom of press and speech which were exercised by our editors and other Smith Act victims and constituted their only crime.

"Here is evidence that the Geneva spirit is being reflected at home, that the thawing of the cold war abroad make it possible to end the cold war against the Constitutional liberties of the American people. Here is evidence that we can win still bigger and more decisive victories, that the pressure of the American people can force full restoration of the Bill of Rights."

★

THE 14 California defendants were arrested on July 26, 1951, and the trial, which consumed six months in 1952, ended with the conviction of all. U. S. District Judge William C. Mathes, who tried the case, imposed maximum sentence on all defendants—

(Continued on Page 13)

Negro Woman Leader Slated for Release October 23

Seek to Halt Deportation of Claudia Jones

AN INJUNCTION seeking to halt Attorney General Herbert Brownell's deportation of Claudia Jones has been filed in the Federal District Court of Washington, D. C. Miss Jones, who completes a one-year Smith Act jail sentence on Sunday, October 23, is scheduled upon her release to be turned over to agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for deportation.

Despite the fact that she suffered a serious heart ailment which has become aggravated by her imprisonment, Brownell has turned down repeated requests that she be permitted time to restore her health before further action is taken against her.

In seeking the injunction, attorneys for Miss Jones hope that she will win the opportunity to be hospitalized for examination and determination of the status of her health.

It has been pointed out that in the event of deportation to her native British West Indies, medical and recuperative facilities she needs may not be readily available.

But of even more concern is the fact that she may not be able to withstand the rigors of deportation at this time.

If pending actions in Claudia Jones' behalf are successful in staying her deportation it is expected that she will arrive in New York City on Monday, October 24.

Her schedule would be:

Leave Alderson, West Virginia on C & O train No. 6 at 9:19 p.m. Sunday, October 23 and arrive at Pennsylvania Station in New York City at 10:15 a.m. Monday, October 24. (All times are Daylight Saving.)

THE COMMITTEE for Defense Of Negro Leadership, which has been assisting in Miss Jones' defense has portrayed her threatened deportation as "an act of wanton vindictiveness."

The Committee pointed out that in other cases the Attorney General has not only permitted individuals time for medical attention, but has allotted reasonable time to straighten personal affairs.

"Yet in the case of Claudia Jones," the Committee declared, "a woman who has been already imprisoned for one year and hospitalized three times during that year, the Attorney General refuses even permission for a physical examination by her own physicians.

"This unheard of inhumanity can be viewed only as an act of wanton vindictiveness."

The Committee also warned that when Miss Jones was convicted under the Smith Act not only was she to serve one year but pay a $2,000 fine as well.

Fines must be paid prior to the release of the prisoner. The Committee has urged that friends and associates of Miss Jones make contributions to meet the fine.

Contributions should be sent to Committee for Defense of Negro Leadership, 1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

World of Labor

by George Morris

The GOP Maps Its '56 Strategy for Labor Votes

THE Wall Street Journal, in an interesting analyses supported by an editorial, pointed out recently that the Republican high command "with the sanction of President Eisenhower" has developed a strategy for 1956 of ignoring the leaders and organizations of labor and appealing directly to the "individual worker."

The WSJ's analysis ought to be read and studied by every trade union leader notwithstanding its source because it carries both important information and a much needed warning.

Willard Shelton, editorial writer of Labor's Daily, also political columnist of CIO News, comments on the WSJ's political piece, but he pollyanishly brushes it off and concedes the labor leaders, too, never were able to do more than just appeal to the "individual" members.

It is better to look the facts squarely in the face now than to be sorry on the Wednesday after the first Tuesday in November, 1956.

★

THE Wall Street Journal points to a campaign document issued by the "Senate Republican Policy Committee" which says, "This administration believes each worker is an individual." Taking it for granted that the merged labor movement will give endorsement to the Democrats, with hardly a labor leader openly committed for the GOP, a top Republican spokesman is quoted as saying "our only hope is to appeal directly to the individual worker." It is further suggested that the appeal will be "aimed even more at workers' wives."

The talk is of a "peace and prosperity" appeal with the administration not only to claim credit for policy at Geneva but as well for an expected cut in taxes and concessions on social security, minimum wage, housing construction, school aid and such.

Such being the strategy, the President in his recent Labor Day message deliberately made no mention of organized labor as such and to emphasize further the administration's line of contempt for labor leaders, the President invited a group of businessmen (as always) and not a single labor leader, to spend the Labor Day holiday with him in Denver. We are further told that the GOP plans no more efforts to "appease" labor leaders with appointments, as it tried when Plumber's president Martin Durkin was named (at the suggestion of Cardinal Spellman, we are now told) to the Labor Secretary post.

★

THE WSJ'S analysis observes that Michigan GOP Chairman John Feikens is especially aggressive in pushing for the above strategy. This, apparently explains why he has been pressing for the indictment of the United Automobile Workers on charges of using union funds in support of the senatorial candidate it endorsed. The strategy is not only to ignore the official union machinery but to apply laws, and enact new ones, like Wisconsin's Catlin law, a virtual ban on political action by unions, to limit effective political action by unions.

In its supporting editorial, WSJ recalls how the late Senator Taft carried his campaign in Ohio to the "individual" worker. We recall how he even went into the 100 percent unionized steel plants in his very active campaign. He won the election by the biggest majority ever rolled up by a Senatorial candidate.

★

THE ABOVE facts of life have been often pointed out in the past. But I have yet to see a real answer from someone in authority in the political action machinery of the AFL or CIO. Our labor leaders still talk of a "labor endorsement" as though it was an actual commitment of every union member. The Republicans simply aim to take advantage of the fact that labor leaders in most cases have a very limited political influence among their members.

The truth is that only a small minority of the members are active in the trade unions and not many more are even conscious of the policies and decisions of the handfuls at membership meetings, executive boards or conventions. Our unions are so bureaucratically run that the members see their policies and decisions as something handed

(Continued on Page 10)

New 'Scottsboro' Case Threatens in Memphis

By ABNER W. BERRY

SINCE LAST SEPT 12, one week before the Till murder case trial opened in the Mississippi Delta, Memphis has been preparing "rape" frame-up of six young Negroes which rivals that attempted on the Scottsboro case. And the latest news is that the government, through the FBI, has given Tennessee an assist by arresting a Negro in Chicago recently and holding him for extradition. The FBI, incidentally, showed more alertness and efficiency in aiding an attempted frame-up than has been shown in tracking down witnesses for a Mississippi murder case or the murderers of two Negroes in that state.

The details of the frame-up have been gleaned from clipping from two Memphis daily newspapers — the Commercial Appeal and the Press-Scimitar.

★

THE PRESS-SCIMITAR on Sept. 12 headlined a story "Kidnap-Attack Suspects Are Being Sought." According to the story, a white woman, 36-year-old, not named, had complained to the sheriff's office of Shelby County that she had been dragged from a car at 2:25 a.m. that day and assaulted and raped twice by a group of young Negroes. She said that at the time she was "jerked out" of the car she was on a date with a white male companion to whom the car belonged. The male companion, later identified as Manuel Shaw, the papers report, told police he was driving through a Negro neighborhood when the anonymous Negroes drove up in a "dark gray Ford" and forced him to the curb. Shaw told police he momentarily eluded the offending car only to be chased and caught by the Negroes.

Then, according to the fantastic story spun by Shaw and the still unnamed white woman, she was snatched from the car and taken behind the house in front of which the car stopped—and raped. Shaw, meantime, remaining in his car, was allowed to proceed to a filling station to notify the police. Later in the same pre-dawn the woman went to a police station and told roughly the same story, according to the police.

But the Press-Scimitar in its very first story gave the whole frame-up away with this paragraph (the fourth from the top):

"Police said the woman has a record of disorderly conduct, drunk and soliciting."

★

IT WAS also revealed that both Shaw and the woman had been drinking during most of the evening, preceding the fantastic events they reported. It also came out in

EMMETT TILL

press reports that the whole drama as conceived by the complainant and Shaw and strained through a police department which knows well the ways of white supremacy "justice," transpired in a Negro neighborhood.

Within a day's time Memphis police had a "suspect" who had come to the police to claim a "black car" from which the cops had chased three Negroes during their dragnet search. According to the Commercial Appeal of Sept. 14, the investigators were not at all optimistic about their case. It was conveniently forgotten that the "dark gray car" had now been changed to a "black car . . . similar to that described by the complaining witness." But the reasons for the sheriff's pessimism were cited as follows by the Commercial Appeal reporter:

"Investigators for the Shelby County Sheriff's office indicated they were far from any confession at present. They also were saddled with a medical report which did not bear out the complaint on several points."

★

THE MEMPHIS reporter added in his story that the complainant had a police record and had claimed she was "assaulted a total of eight times before she was released."

Three days after this pessimistic report appeared the Commercial Appeal ran a signed story by Roy Jennings under the headline: "4 NEGROES SEIZED IN WOMAN ATTACK." The story, based on the opinions and handouts of Lt. John Carlisle, of the sheriff's office, now claimed that six Negroes were involved, despite the fact that up to now the complainant had mentioned four.

The story told by the police was based, they said, on "confessions." They had "broken" the case with the "confession" extracted from 16-year-old Thurman Coleman, the suspect the sheriff's office had been pessimistic about just three days before. It was alleged by the police that young Coleman implicated five others. Coleman, according to the police, claimed to have been the "look-out," and nothing else, the usual dodge in the police construction of crimes for which they have no solution or for "crimes" which, indeed, were committed in warped minds. The "look-out" is promised a light sentence as a rule in this type of case.

Coleman's "confession" implicated Robert Wright, 15; James Tidwell, 20, and Dennis Mabry, 20, all of whom were immediately arrested and arraigned. But at their arraignment, despite the police claim of "confessions," all four pleaded "not guilty," their case was bound over to the Grand Jury and they were indicted along with two missing defendants on Sept. 30.

★

THE CONNECTION of the six indictments with the Mississippi events was made clear in the police-construction version of the alleged crime. The cops attributed to young Wright the statement that one of the Negroes saw the white woman sitting in a parked car and shouted:

"There's a white woman, let's get her!"

Then after they found there was a man with her, the police version of their reaction puts these words in the mouth of one of them:

"One of our boys whistled at a white woman in Mississippi and they killed him. You had better get going."

This was told to Shaw before he had been hit with fists and bricks, the police version puts it, although this was not alleged when

(Continued on Page 14)

Till Retrial Possible, Attorneys Say

THE ACCUSED lynchers of Emmett Till can be brought to trial a second time, with the possibility of this time securing a conviction for murder, in the opinion of two prominent Detroit lawyers, interviewed by the Michigan Chronicle. While public opinion is outraged by the acquittal of Roy Bryant and J. W. Milam, admitted abductors of the child, legal opinion has generally held that it is impossible under Mississippi law to bring them to trial again on a murder charge in any form.

However, Attorney Basil Brown, legal adviser to Congressman Charles Diggs, of Michigan, who was present at the Sumner trial, believes that sound legal grounds are present for a second murder indictment.

★

BROWN'S theory is based on the belief that evidence and witnesses which would have bolstered the prosecution's case against the accused was ignored, and to some degree, "covered up."

"If . . . Sheriff Strider and Special Investigator Cole and prosecutors Chatham and Smith knew of considerable evidence which would have aided the prosecution's case but which they ignored and to some degree even covered up, then there is the possibility of Federal intervention and the reopening of the case," he declared.

Att'y Brown referred to stories in the Negro press that reporters had to hunt down prosecution witnesses, and that very little effort was made to bring in the witnesses even when officials were informed of their whereabouts.

Such actions, he felt, on the part of Mississippi officials would amount to "action on the part of the state to suppress or conceal evidence."

★

"STATE action which deprives a person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law is prohibited by the Federal constitution."

Brown added, however, that there was no possibility that the state of Mississippi would voluntarily move for a retrial, on these grounds, and that Federal intervention, on the grounds that public officials conspired to violate the Constitution, could be secured only by great public pressure.

A similar belief that there was grounds for Federal intervention to secure a second murder trial was voiced by Attorney Milton R. Henry of Pontiac, legal chairman of the NAACP of that city.

The Till trial, the attorney noted "abounds in error—the matter of suppressed witnesses is notable." Since, he stated, "the state conspired to make the trial a 'sham' and therefore to deprive Emmett Till and those of his class of equal protection of the law, the Federal government is obligated by the civil rights acts to investigate and, upon finding that such is the case, order the state to hold a new trial."

★

ATTORNEY Henry cited a legal precedent in which state had appealed from the jury verdict in a murder trial, in Palko vs. Connecticut.

"In this case the Supreme Court ruled, in effect, that the people cannot be bound by a mock trial but only by a trial which is a trial in fact, a trial according to our views as to due process of law."

It is the obligation of the Federal government, under civil rights laws, he asserted, to act when state officials fail to protect Constitutional rights. Legally, he noted, Emmett Till, though dead, still possesses the same Constitutional rights as he did when alive, and the Federal government has the same obligation to protect them, just as property rights are protected.

"The government is not impotent in this matter—Brownell has all the legal authority he needs, if he cares to use it," said Henry. He also urged that public pressure be used to force some action from the Department of Justice in the lynching.

★

STILL another attorney, quoted in the Chronicle article John W. Roxborough II, chairman of the Michigan NAACP legal committee, pointed out that Mississippi has two statutes covering the crime committed—one providing a death penalty on conviction, the other a 10 year penalty. After acquittal on one charge, he also felt that there would be a greater possibility of securing a conviction under the 10-year statute.

The fourth attorney interviewed, Judge Nathan J. Kaufman, former Wayne County assistant prosecutor, felt that the "double jeopardy" clause of the Constitution shields Bryant and Milam from a second murder trial. He added his opinion that in future Mississippi trials the system of jury system should be successfully attacked.

"A man is supposed to be tried by a jury of his peers . . . with Negroes excluded from Mississippi jury panels, there could be, in my opinion, no jury of peers."

New Castle Strikers Stand Firm Despite Martial Law

By CARL HIRSCH

NEW CASTLE, Indiana

THE BIG NEWS last week from New Castle, Indiana—hardly mentioned in the press reports of the highly-publicized labor dispute here—was that the strike was unbroken. Three weeks of martial law had wrought many changes in this lively industrial town, but it had not restored the output of piston rings at the Perfect Circle plant here.

On the southeast edge of town, the old PC foundry was quiet, flanked by more military "protection" than the U.S. mint. A UAW-CIO picket, one of five, kept a tally sheet as a trickle of people made their way into the plant in the early morning. He had listed the foremen, supervisors, office workers going through the picket line. But the tally of production workers had stopped at 30.

"About one out of ten," he said, "and that's all they'll get if they keep this plant open until the year 2000."

This stubborn fact, plus a series of other favorable developments, this week brought courage to the 300 striking PC workers here and to the hundreds of others who have struck Perfect Circle's operations in nearby Hagerstown and Richmond, Indiana.

★

THE NEW developments were these:

Auto workers in many areas throughout the country were clamping a tight boycott on the use of Perfect Circle rings in the assembly of autos.

Protests across this state and across the U. S. were making the Perfect Circle situation "a political hot potato," tied as it was to armed strikebreaking by a Republican mayor in the town of New Castle, by a Republican governor who called out the National Guard, by a Republican Administration which had the head of this union-busting company, Lothair Teetor, sitting in the Eisenhower cabinet as assistant secretary of commerce.

Specific opposition from labor, taxpayers, merchants, the families of guardsmen has made it difficult for Indiana Gov George Craig to continue maintaining martial law over this section of Indiana. In fact, this week about half of the militia was withdrawn. In the squat tan-brick headquarters of UAW-CIO here in New Castle, the workers were conducting an efficient strike operation.

Over a hamburger and coffee, one Local 370 leader explained: "We're going to hold tight on our end. But we feel that this strike has now taken on national proportions and we are asking the whole labor movement to get behind us in a fight where we're taking on big business and the Cadillac Cabinet."

★

THE ACCURACY of his statement was borne out this week by articles in the major financial and industrial journals which highlighted the New Castle strike as a test run for anti-union employers. Business Week linked the Perfect Circle strike with the strike at the Kohler plant in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, as parts of a single anti-labor pattern.

Another magazine U. S. News and World Report, outlined the union-busting formula at Perfect Circle—the formation of a company union at three plants, the securing of anti-picketing court injunctions, the arming of the scabs by the company and the subsequent shooting of pickets, the calling of the National Guard to escort the strikebreakers.

Last week, the company added one more component—the full-page ad appeal to the public, running in scores of newspapers across the country.

This slick ad-writing job bore the trademark of the public relations firm of Lee and Selvage, the same firm which was hired to conduct a similar anti-union campaign by the Kohler Co.

Slurring over the truth, the Perfect Circle ad wound up with the plea that "the company does not feel it proper to continue negotiations with a union representing only a minority of employes."

★

THIS has been the company's pretext for strikeberaking—its charge that the UAW-CIO does not represent the majority of workers in the three Richmond and Hagerstown plants.

There will be an NLRB election next month in which the company is trying to decertify the UAW-CIO. However, even by pro-employer Taft-Hartley standards, the union now is within the law in demanding that the company bargain for all plants.

As of now, the UAW-CIO has been and remains the official bargaining agent in all of the struck plants.

The Perfect Circle strike this week was being actively supported by workers throughout the U.S. who see the employer-government gang up against the PC workers as one of the main reasons why labor is now finalizing an historic merger.

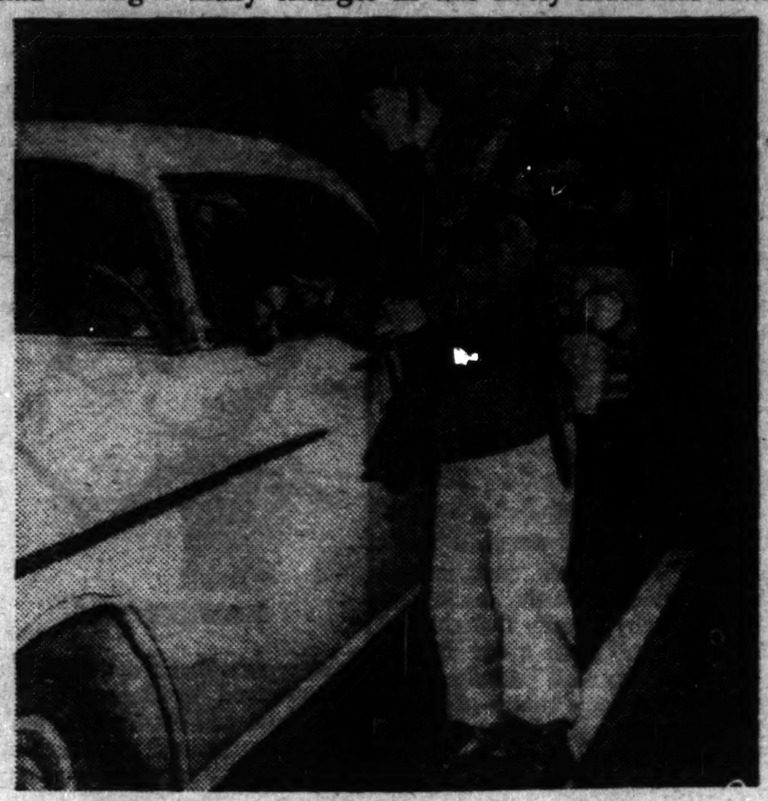
Special interest centers in the UAW-CIO plants, in the hundreds of similar auto industry supplier plants strung out across the midwest from the Detroit hub. Like at Perfect Circle, many of the workers in these plants are still fighting for the UAW-CIO 1955 contract pattern.

★

HERE in Indiana, the PC workers are part of a vigoorus labor tradition. Going back to Eugene Debs and to the 1935 Terre Haute general strike, there is a record of high labor solidarity in this state.

Back in 1937, the Little Steel strike was fought up in Indiana's Calumet area to the northwest. Many PC workers recalled that the Republic Steel pickets were fired on, and ten of them killed. It is not easy to forget that here, as strikebreaking armed troops patrol the town, and particularly after the shooting of strikers here on Oct. 5.

Workers here also remember about Republic Steel's Tom Girdler, who vowed to "go back to hoeing" potatoes rather than give in to the union. What especially recalled Girdler's words was a statement last week by the head of the Perfect Circle company to the effect that "We will never have a union shop as long as I am here."



"Pass Scab." National guardsman okays car carrying scabs pass piketline into struck Perfect Circle plant in New Castle, Ind.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Scabs in Alabama Lumber Strike
• Telephone Workers Picket

REPORTS that scabs were being used to operate the W. T. Smith lumber mills in Greenville and Chapman, Ala., brought new tension to this strike-bound area.

Picketlines of the 500 International Woodworkers (CIO) members were reinforced; dynamite blasts went off on the lawns of the homes of company president Floyd McGowin and plant supervisor Frank Palmer. Three strikers were arrested Oct. 12 for allegedly throwing rocks at a company truck. To muddy things further, the Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser ran a series of front-page stories building up an "atmosphere of terror" and hinting at communistic influence in the strike—even though the president of the striking local is a Church of God minister.

★

TELEPHONE workers, members of the CIO communications workers picketed the plants of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. last week barefooted and barelegged. "This is the best we can do on $47.50 a week," their picket signs said. About 22,000 are on strike.

★

BUFFALO, N. Y., saw two strikes settled last week. A 13 cent across the board pay increase ended a 27-day strike by members of the CIO United Steelworkers against the Lake Engineering Co. USW also ended a 3-day strike against ACF industries with a 19 cent hourly package for 800 employees.

★

CIO UNITED AUTO Workers in Sheboygan, Wisc., called on State attorney general Vernon Thompson to prosecute Kohler Village cops for illegally stockpiling machineguns and other weapons. Village police had failed to register their three machine guns as required by law, said UAW.

★

THE AMERICAN economy will get into serious trouble if leaders brush away problems created by automation, CIO president Walter Reuther told the joint congressional committee on the economic report. A Ford engine block which formerly took nine hours to make, Reuther said, is now machined automatically in 14 minutes without a human hand touching it.

★

THE TAFT-HARTLEY Act was praised last week by NLRB general counsel Theophil Kammholz as an emancipation act for the individual worker.

★

ABOUT 450 government jobs will be eliminated during the next 18 months by the installation of high speed electronic check-processing machines in Washington agencies, it was announced last week.

Flood Victims Need More Than Sympathy

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

REACHED by telephone Wednesday, Rev. Julian Taylor, president of the Ansonia, Conn., chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, commented on the wire from President Eisenhower to governors of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.

"The President extends his deepest sympathy to the people . . . who have suffered so grievously from these floods in such rapid succession," it read in part.

Said Rev. Taylor: "We need mo rethan sympathy."

In Ansonia, one of the industrial towns of Connecticut twice flooded in eight weeks, "practically the same group of people, predominantly Negro, who had been evacuated Aug. 19 were again evacuated," he said.

What they need is not sympathy but low-cost public housing. "We have been fighting for it for seven or eight years," said the Negro minister. "We have none at all. The money was allocated for it. It became a political issue, and was decided on the racial issue. Sites were selected only to be rezoned to keep the project out."

As a result, some of the Negro workers made homeless in the August flood whose homes had to be destroyed as uninhabitable, were moved into 41 units of a housing project in New Haven. Others finally had moved back to their homes, redecorated and painted, only to see them flooded again.

"One of our big needs here is Negro representation in the city government. There never has been a Negro official in Ansonia," said Rev. Taylor.

★

WEEKEND floods in seven Northeastern states resulted from swollen streams, rivers and lakes after an "extra-tropical cyclone" gathered over the Carolinas and wound upward over a path which coincided in many parts with that of Diane.

In an arc stretching unevenly from Pennsylvania to Massachusetts, three days of new rains claimed 42 lives and caused an estimated half billion dollars' damage.

As in the Aug. 19 flash floods in Hurricane Diane's trail, Connecticut and its massed industries lying along the Naugatuck, Housatonic and Mad rivers was most badly hit.

Not only Connecticut's brass industry but the homes of the working class and the Negro people are concentrated near the rivers. Many workers found themselves jobless for a second time, or with another major job of cleanup just as plants were getting into production. The only reason more workers were not homeless for a second time is that their homes had been washed downstream, or their remains torn down.

In the first week after the August flood 27,000 Connecticut workers filed new initial claims for unemployment insurance. Ansonia's jumped percentagewise 100 percent.

Before the new floods, unemployment over the state in flood-damaged plants had dropped to a low of 2,722 among the 48 firms affected, normally employing 17,379. Earlier, when the state had 7,800 still unemployed, Ansonia's nine reporting firms had the heaviest load of unemployed, damage had been so great.

Just before the recent flood, 400 members of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, which has contracts at Ansonia, Torrington, and Thomaston, still were out of work in Ansonia alone. And few of those working were on production.

Union offices said the company, badly flooded but not so badly damaged as previously, now faced another cleanup job. Early in the day power still was cut off at ABC, and only a few hundred workers, mostly in maintenance, were employed in the backbreaking task of again clearing out the silt, mud and smelly debris of the river.

★

IN TORRINGTON President Joseph Santolin of Brass Workers Local 455 said the last flood caused no damage at the big ABC plant, so badly damaged Aug. 19, that "eight or nine hundred are working and just about all are on production." But, he said housing is still unsolved for many, and "there is need for low-cost housing in Torrington."

In Waterbury, a recent issue of the paper of UAW Local 1251, pointed out that "flood-hit firms such as ABC have very bright prospects for post-flood assistance—including tax relief; long-term, low-interest loans; and the promise of increased government contracts." Employes, it said, "do not have such relief to fall back on."

President Ralph Daddesio of the Scovill local of UAW, asked about the coming special session of the Connecticut legislature, said there was need for moderate-income housing, but that "the biggest demand is for low-rent housing to come from the Federal government." He declared labor "definitely will demand" it when Congress reconvenes.

He criticized the Red Cross procedure of instituting a means test for all recipients, saying "they ask almost as many questions as Welfare," and comparing it to Salvation Army, which asked none.

★

IRVING DICHTER, international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, with contracts in ABC plants in Ansonia, Torrington and Thomaston, said low-cost housing was needed for years in Naugatuck, Seymour and Ansonia especially.

Soon after the Aug. 19 flood the Mine, Mill sent a letter to President Eisenhower, with a copy to Gov. Ribicoff and a covering letter asking unemployment compensation be doubled for flood relief victims.

Struggle for 14th Amendment

(Continued from Page 2)

period of democracy in the South, known in our history as Radical Reconstruction—an era which was brought to an end by an alliance of Northern capitalists and Southern plantation owners. There have been, however, repeated attempts ever since by the Negro people and their allies to enforce the Amendment. At the turn of the century, the Crumpacker Bill was introduced into the House; it was a proposal to determine by the 12th census the number of persons illegally denied the right to vote in order to bring apportionment of Congressmen in line with the second section of the 14th Amendment. Some of the most able and impassioned speeches of the Negro members of Congress were made in support of the Crumpacker Bill.

The Niagara Movement, predecessor of the NAACP, declared at its convention in 1906: "We want the 14th Amendment carried out to the letter and every State disfranchised in Congress which attempts to disfranchise its rightful voters."

★

MORE recently, in 1947, Eugene Dennis, then General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, went to court to demand, among other things, enforcement of the second section of the 14th Amendment. Dennis declined to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities which had subpenaed him, on the ground that the committee was illegally constituted because it included John Rankin of Mississippi, who had been seated in disregard of the Constitution.

For this refusal Dennis was jailed for contempt; his brief to the Court of Appeals and to the Supreme Court gives to any fair-minded citizen irrefutable proof that the number of Mississippi members in Congress should be reduced until that State grants suffrage to the Negro people.

When the Dennis appeal was heard, there were seven Congressmen from Mississippi; today there are six, and the argument to send them back home is as valid now as it was when Dennis' attorneys made their argument in 1947. Mississippi in 1950 had a population of over two million persons, a little over one million were white, almost one million were Negro. Yet extremely few Negro votes are cast in Mississippi.

Mississippi politicians devote endless effort to devising ways of depriving the Negro of his vote. The poll tax has long existed in the State; currently, it is cumulative for two years, and recently Negroes had been ordered by factory employers and plantation owners, and by gangs of hoodlums, to destroy their poll tax receipts. In addition to the poll tax, there is the white primary system, illegal, but almost one hundred percent effective, and virtually fatal to Negro suffrage in a State where the Democratic primary is the election.

★

TODAY Mississippi is passing new laws, and exercising ever-greater terror, to find new methods of nullifying the U. S. Constitution. Thus, this very year, the Mississippi legislature passed a law tightening the "literacy" requirements for voting; one must now "read, write and interpret a section of the U. S. or State Constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar." The important words in this law are, of course, "to the satisfaction of the registrar." The registrar is always white; he is an appointee of the reigning political machine; in any case, the schooling given to Negro children for only three or four months of the year and is minimal in quality. Members of the State legislature, debating the amendment, said frankly that it was designed to further cut down the Negro vote.

When a Negro does succeed in casting his ballot, the white supremacists resort to other measures. A United Press dispatch in the New York Times, Aug. 24, 1955, quoted Tom J. Tubb, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, as ordering all county committees in the run-off primary to challenge all Negro voters. The Democratic County Committee of Bolivar, which contains the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou, stated publicly that Negro ballots would not be counted. Congressman Diggs on Aug. 4 wrote to the U. S. Department of Justice giving a bill of particulars on illegal election practices in Mississippi, and demanding that the Department take action. It has taken none.

★

AN ECONOMIC boycott of Negroes who try to vote or who urge other Negroes to vote has become a feature of the Mississippi political scene. Negro factory workers and farmers are threatened with loss of the job or eviction from the plantation. A boycott is directed against Negro shopkeepers, filling station operators, doctors, dentists, attorneys who vote or who are active in the suffrage fight; Negroes are told not to patronize them; and mortgages are foreclosed and loans and credit are denied as part of the same economic pressure.

But in addition to all this there is terror, the stark terror of the rope, the lash, and the gun; and this terror grows in Mississippi. Before the lynching of young Emmett Till—which was among other things a part, although an indirect part, of the effort to disfranchise the Negro—came the lynching of the Reverend George Lee, murdered because he refused to remove his name from the voters' list; and the lynching of Lamar Smith, assassinated because of his effort to obtain absentee ballots for Negro soldiers. Both of these lynchings took place in 1955.

★

MISSISSIPPI is not the only State which in this manner violates the Constitution, but it is unquestionably the State with the worst record, and today it is the State on which all eyes are focused because of the murder of a child. Voters in other States should remember that the illegally seated Congressmen of Mississippi legislate for the entire nation. And precisely because of the stranglehold of the lynchers' political machine in Mississippi, that State holds a disproportionate number of seats on House and Senate Committees, and a disproportionate number of chairmanships, for in such matters seniority weighs heavily. The fate of the Taft-Hartley law, the fate of tax relief for the lower income brackets, of aid for farmers and the rights of trade unionists; the welfare of the masses of people in Maine and Nevada and California and New York, rest largely—and all too largely—in the hands of Mississippi lynchers.

Big Biz Sees New Castle as Model for Union Busting

By GEORGE MORRIS

"YOU AND HERBERT KOHLER are real patriots," wrote a Kentucky manufacturer to William Prosser, general manager of the Indiana Perfect Circle Corp. who is running scabs into his strike-bound plants under protection of National Guardsmen and Sherman tanks.

The above, from the Wall Street Journal, shows how the 19-month Kohler and 13-week Perfect Circle strikes have become the focal points of a "stop labor" drive that big business interests, the real force in the background, are working to build up.

Governor George Craig of Indiana, a former national commander of the American Legion, who sent the Guardsmen and tanks into New Castle, Hagerstown and Richmond to guarantee scab operation of the four P.C. plants, is currently the big hero of the union busters.

Craig together with the Teetor family (who have the president, and five of the eight P.C. board members, including Lothair Teetor, Assistant Secretary of Commerce) acted, as one of the most notorious big business propaganda outfits, the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., sent out an emergency letter to its stalwart backers. The CCG asked for an immediate $100,000 and a minimum of $50,000 monthly for its "program of action" against the new "labor monopoly" as the CIO-AFL merger is called.

★

THE MAIN personal target of the CCG's campaign is Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, the union involved in the Kohler and P. C. strikes. The big terror painted to the employers whose "emergency" donations are requested is the trend towards "GAW" — supplementary unemployment benefits and the new strength labor is expected to show economically and in the 1956 political campaign after the merger convention in December.

Along with the CCG's letter, signed by its executive secretary Edward A. Rumley, notorious reactionary lobbyist, is a postcard cartooning Walter Reuther as a fat, hairy wildman clad in a tiger skin, labeled "monopoly union boss rule holding up a helpless little ball-and-chained man labeled "captive industry."

"Labor"—a tiny, bewildered figure, is shown saying, "This Frankenstein may destroy me too." The postcard quotes as authority for its vicious line, Donald Richberg who went sour 20 years ago after a short New Deal spell and became a propagandist for the most reactionary circles in America.

★

THE SAME Richberg, shortly before Craig sent guardsmen into New Castle, demanded in a speech before the Detroit Economic Club that the federal and state governments should be given authority to use the armed forces of the country and military powers to curb the trade union "monopoly." Richberg's speech brought a sharp denunciation from August Scholle, Michigan president of the CIO who placed him in the catagory of "fascist-minded hate mongers."

The Craig - Teetor conspiracy that began with the provocative use of P. C.'s basement arsenal against demonstrating pickets outside the factory, followed the CCG-Richberg blueprint.

Here are some parts of Rumley's emergency letter sent some days before the Indiana events took the spotlight:

"A grave threat to constitutional government developed in connection with the mob rule that Walter Reuther instigated in Wisconsin, by sending strong arm men from outside to stir up violence and lawlessness in the Kohler strike. Today after 14 months, Reuther has been defeated despite the fact that he spent $5 million and is currently spending $400,000 per month.

"The attached telegram stated the issue and became a major influence in arousing the citizens of Sheboygan and across Wisconsin to demand restoration of law and order. Now prodded by public sentiment which we led, the governor of Wisconsin has taken a firm stand, declaring he will use militia to suppress further violence.

"But this fight is not over. Educational work must be continued in Wisconsin and, WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT, it must be carried across the country, informing and alerting the 80 percent of sound-thinking citizens everywhere to the dead seriousness of the issues involved in the Kohler strike."

★

THE CCG'S forces are now happy that their "educational" campaign has taken effect in Indiana and in Missouri where Governor Phil Donnelly of the notorious strikebreaking Donnelly (garment) family, invoked the state's seizure law against striking transit workers. They are also hoped that provocation of violence in the Westinghouse chain strike that began last Monday across the country would open new possibilities for the CCG's "educational" activities.

Both the AFL and CIO have drawn prominent attention in their publications to the new vigor in theh drive of the union-busters.

In a recent issue the AFL-News Reporter featured the story on the CCG's drive across its front page and warned "right-wing anti-labor groups are 'passing the hat' for multi-million-dollar war chest to cripple the free trade union movement at the next session of Congress." Along with the CCG an outfit calling itself the "National Small Businessmen's Association" and another headquartered in Memphis named the "Campaign for the 48 States," are conducting similar anti-labor propaganda, the ALF observed.

While the AFL and CIO issue alarm-toned warnings on the threats to labor, there is no indication of an active countermovement in labor ranks to meet the Kohler - New Castle formula beyond preparations for the AFL-CIO merger conventions Dec. 5. The UAW itself is carrying on a vigorous campaign in support of its strikes. But there is nowhere near the vigor from labor as a whole in support of the UAW's strike. Evidence is increasing, meanwhile, that employers encouraged by the Kohler-New Castle "stop labor" pattern are stiffening up.

NATIONAL STANDING

Figures show that a total of 53 Worker subs came into our office for the week, from the entire country. The few areas that showed any signs of circulation moving were Illinois with 6 subs; Ohio with 5 Worker subs; and from Michigan we also received 5 subs for the Worker.

As compared with last week, when the total national bundle circulation for the Worker was 6,517; this week the Worker bundle figure reached 6,643. There was a slight increase in the orders from Brooklyn, which brought this week's figure up slightly.

Circulation standing as of Oct. 18 are:

State	Worker Goal	To Date	D. W. Goal	To Date	Bdle Goal	Last Week
Alabama	25	10	10	8		
Calif., Ariz., Nev.		71		52		79
Connecticut	400	289	150	104	100	85
Colo., N. Mex., Wyom.	25	14	15	12	50	25
Florida	125	21	20	9		55
Georgia	10	7	5	5		2
Illinois	2000	1409	375	309	1500	934
Indiana	125	96	40	36	50	50
Iowa, Neb., Kan.	20	23	10	14	10	
Louisiana	40	5	15	6		32
Maryland—D.C.	250	227	200	145	300	147
Michigan	250	270	150	132	1300	600
Minnesota—N. D. & S. D.	300	337	100	75	90	40
Mo.—Kansas City, K.	75	64	60	39	250	246
Mont., Idaho	50	40	15	7		
New England	400	311	185	138	400	258
New Jersey	900	702	275	233	600	432
N. C.—S. C.	50	25	20	12		
Ohio, Ky., Wheel., Va.	300	217	125	117	600	395
Oklahoma, Ark.	15	10	5	3	50	38
Oregon		8		5		5
East Penn.	800	661	250	169	600	425
West Penn.	75	69	50	38	200	130
Tennessee	20	15	10	9		
Texas	100	26	25	16		10
Utah		4		1		
Virginia	50	28	20	9		12
Washington—Alaska		18		10		35
West Virginia	15	11	10	5		
Wisconsin	150	79	75	47	300	200
Misc.	300	35	350	58	500	343
National Total	6230	5072	2900	1814	6850	6583
New York State	10,000	7272	2000	1317	5000	3645
Total USA	16,000	12344	4500	3131	12000	6643

State Dept.

(Continued from Page 5)

was begun on the ground floor by the Chinese revolution.

Current thinking in Washington, according to Reston, considers the events we have been discussing as resulting in a "serious slippage in the Western position." Indeed it is, if the "Western position" is anchored to the cold war and to colonial "hot" wars.

But it is an unsafe anchorage, the muddy and shifting bottom offering little real security to a ship of state exposed to the high winds of peace and colonial freedom. It is time we anchored securely in the Geneva harbor, on the solid ground of peaceful coexistence. We reserved a berth there at the July Conference. We must take it, despite the mutiny in the ranks of the State Department, if we are not to be deserted to a lonely and disastrous fate on the high seas.

Smith Act

(Continued from Page 2)

five years in prison, and $10,000 fine.

The actual trial was preceded by a long and precedent-setting fight for bail which was carried all the way to the Supreme Court.

Judge Mathes stubbornly insisted on $50,000 bail on each defendant.

The defendants remained in the Los Angeles county jail for close to five months until one Supreme Court decision reinforced by action of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals finally secured their release on bail ranging from $5,000 to $10,000.

Fundamentally, the petition for review argued that the convictions presented a grave danger to the rights of free speech and free press as guaranteed by the First Amendment.

★

FREEDOM of the press aspect was emphasized in a special petition in behalf of Daily People's World editors Al Richmond and Philip M. Connelly by attorney Augustin Donovan, a vice president of the California state bar who entered the case without fee because of the constitutional issue involved.

★ SPECIAL ELECTION EDITION ★

Negro Voters Raise Demand for More City Hall Representation

By RICHARD HENRY BARNES

PHILADELPHIA

THE STRUGGLE for greater Negro representation in the present city elections in Philadelphia is taking place at a time when the unity and action of the Negro masses, reacting to the increased anti-Negro violence, North as well as South, has reached a high point equalled only in the first phases of the Civil War Reconstruction period.

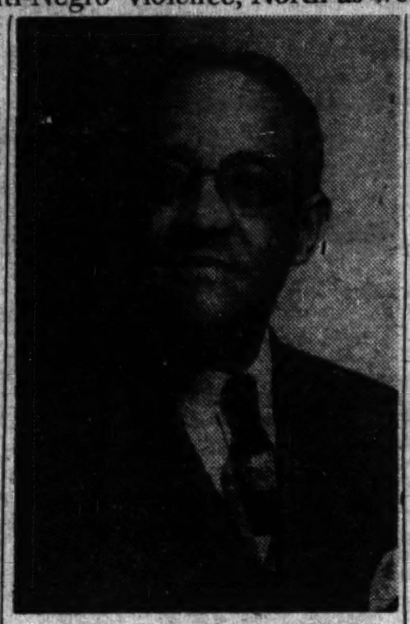
The murder of Emmett Till in Mississippi and the stoning of the homes of Negro residents locally has given the election of the four Negro candidates—three for City Council and one for magistrate—top priority on the list of all democratically-minded Philadelphians.

★

THE PRESENT NEGRO incumbent in City Council, Democrat Raymond Pace Alexander, has played a progressive role in the affairs of the Council. Notable have been Alexander's efforts to break down the jimcrow barriers to the admission of Negro students to Girard College, as well as his tireless campaign to extend and further develop the recreational facilities in the Negro as well as white working class communities.

While Alexander has had the support of certain others of the Clark Administration forces in the Council, the addition of the two other Negro candidates who are running for the Council, Rev. Marshall Shepard (D) and Hobson Reynolds (R), both for the post of Councilman-at-large, would immeasurably strengthen the Labor-Negro-Good Government coalition and give Councilman Alexander two additional staunch allies.

The fact that Negroes are running for public office means that large numbers of white voters will pull the lever down for a colored person, and, if elected, that person will become their representative in City Council, and one further step will have been taken in the direction of eliminating bigotry and racism, and furthering the unity of Negro and white Philadelphians.



RAYMOND P. ALEXANDER

When children study about their city government in the course of their school work, and find Negroes serving at all levels of government, they too are affected, and will learn from actual life that the Negro is not only "the hewer of wood."

★

EARL LANE is a Negro Democrat running for the office of Magistrate. If not elected, there will be only one Negro magistrate from the 420,000 colored persons who live in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Negro, whenever he goes to court or faces a Magistrate, must almost always look into a white face and feels the oppressive anti-Negro atmosphere which prevails in most magistrates' courts in the city. The presence of a Negro sitting as Magistrate would have a staying effect on the nightstick wielding, trigger-happy cops who are loose in the Negro neighborhoods of Philly.

COMMENTING on the lynching of Emmett Till, Congressman Charles Diggs, Negro Democrat from Michigan, said that he would challenge the seating of every Congressman from Mississippi because of the jimcrow election practices. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell has publicly announced his support of the Diggs' statement to challenge the Congressmen from Mississippi.

City Councilman Alexander was instrumental in getting a resolution on the Till Case passed thru the Philadelphia City Council. The resolution from the local City Council helps to strengthen the challenge of Diggs and Powell who are striking at the very heart of the oppression of the Negro in the United States.

★

REV. MARSHALL SHEPARD, in a speech recently before the United Civic Organization, which is supporting his candidacy for Councilman-at-large, stated that if the Democrats were elected, there would be two Negroes in the Council as opposed to one if the Republicans were elected.

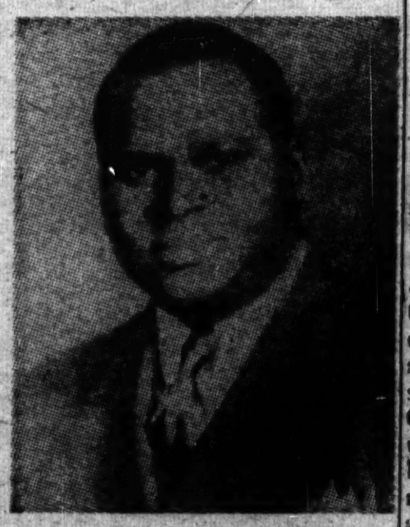
What the Reverend does not seem to grasp is that, were there a united call from all Negro candidates regardless of political tags, issued to their people, to unite and go all out to elect Alexander, Shepard and Reynolds, to the Council, and Lane to the magistrate's bench, the increase in Negro representation would be even greater than the present partisan efforts of Negro candidates.

Would the Negroes respond to such a call from the candidates? Everything points to a positive reaction on the part of the Negro masses. The response of the Negro voter to the pre-election registration campaign of the Democratic Party, the wave of rage and action on the Till lynching on the part of the Negro all over the country, underscores the need and potentialities of such unity.

A united stand among all Negro candidates would enhance their chances of being elected.

★

IN THE MAY primaries, the Negro candidates ran behind the leaders of their respective slates. Shepard and Lane ran 20,000 votes behind the Democrats, Hobson Reynolds ran 30,000 votes behind the Republicans. The danger of the Negroes being "cut" by the regular machine party workers is great, and thereby losing the election. To offset this cutting, a united call by the Negro candidates is necessary to increase their number in City Council.



REV. MARSHALL SHEPARD

AFL Women Form Political Ed League

Very wisely the AFL is going into this Philadelphia political campaign with special attention to the women. There has come into being a Women's Division of Labor's League for Political Education. This could mean 51,000 votes, counting just their own members. With the help of other women who we understand are welcome to come in, these trade union women could have the last word.

The vigor the new organization can inject into the campaign is indicated by this first statement they issued: "We have deeply resented the fact that the GOP leadership has consistently bypassed consideration of female candidates . . . and assumed we are still the same type of political sheep that were led around by the nose politically in the Nineties."

Heading the division is Marie Hutchinson, Office Employes International Union; Josephine Mullin, Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union; Rosa Wilkins, ILGWU.

read more about the questions the whole country is talking about. Send for your *free sample* copies of any of the following timely pamphlets. Check your choice. Clip and mail to:

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
250 South Broad St., Room 710, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

☐ GENEVA: Road to Peace
By Joseph Clark

☐ THE PEOPLE VERSUS SEGREGATED SCHOOLS
By Doxey A. Wilkerson

☐ NOT GUILTY—The Case of Claude Lightfoot—The Story of the Smith Act.

☐ LABOR UNITY—What AFL-CIO Merger Means for Workers
By George Morris.

☐ CO-EXISTENCE OR NO EXISTENCE
By Adam Lapin.

☐ WHAT'S BEHIND "JUVENILE DELINQUENCY"
By Bernard Burton

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Thacher Front Man For GOP Big Bosses

By JAMES DOLSEN

Four years ago the voters by an overwhelming majority threw out the "Bums"—the Republican gang which had looted Philadelphia for nearly a century and made its name synonymous with misgovernment, degradation and graft.

Today those same politicians are trying to slip back into power. By means of an initial $100,000 "facial" in the form of their Mayoralty candidate Longstreth, they are hoping to deceive the independent voters who hold the balance of power.

The anti-labor Big Business interests, which run the Republican Party nationally and locally, decided—as expressed by a GOP leader here—"to rejuvenate the half-dead political carcass" of the Philadelphia organization.

The cost of this primary operation earlier this year was made up by several hundred bigshots in the fields of finance, industry and the utilities. The largest contribution from these anti-labor sources was by the Pew family, which put up $16,000.

The Pews own the huge Sun Oil Co. and the Sun shipyards at Chester. They have long been associated with the anti-union Pennsylvania Manufacturers Assn. and Joseph Grundy, its former head.

The appeals for public support of Longstreth have been mainly based on his alleged "independence" of the Republican machine bosses William Meade, Austin Sheehan and William Hamilton—the triumivrate whose leadership had reduced the organization to the status of the "half-dead political carcass."

How "independent is the GOP candidate?

• It was Meade who in a political deal deserted the other two bosses and delivered the vote of his machine-controlled wards to ensure Longstreth's nomination.

• Upon his nomination Longstreth pulled off a grandstand display of his "independence" by announcing he would drop out of the race unless the Republican City Committee selected his man as chairman. Nevertheless he meekly accepted the overwhelming decision of the machine-dominated Committee that THEIR man should run HIS campaign. As a sop to him and a blind to the public, the machine let him continue his separate headquarters.

• Symbolizing this taking over of his campaign by the machine was the establishment of a "Citizens Committee for Longstreth" headquarters across the street from the office of the Republican City Committee.

"The block containing the two headquarters will become **one solid Republican headquarters,**" predicted chairman Robert C. Duffy of the City Committee, "with as much work done for Longstreth on one side as on the other. The City Committee is going all-out to help elect Longstreth."

• The finishing touches to the exposure that Longstreth's "independence" was a complete sham came in the secret meeting at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel Oct. 6 of the rival Meehan-Hamilton and Meade factions. The candidate was absent but "his interests were looked after by (Jay) Cooke and (Mason) Owlett," according to the newspapers.

Cooke was former chairman of the Philadelphia Republican City Committee for many years and as such, tapped the biggest anti-labor corporations for political contributions. Owlett succeeded Grundy as president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association. He had been the latter's close associate in his anti-union policies.

★

THIS CONFERENCE of the triumvirate of GOP bosses took place right after the Republican City Committee agreed to advance another quarter of a million dollars in order to man the polls on election day.

The proof is overwhelming that Longstreth is no more independent of the Republican machine bosses than he is of the anti-labor groups which brought him the nomination.

It is true that after his nomination Longstreth issued a progressive-sounding election program. The demagogic nature of his promises—was like his answers to the questionnaires of the CIO and AFL was exposed fully in labor's unanimous endorsement of the Democratic slate. "The labor movement," stated Joseph T. Kelley, president of the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council, "will not be misled by subterfuge, name-calling or irrevelant charges."

Longstreth and his backers claim the support of the Eisenhower Administration. They consider this has a tremendous appeal to the voters.

★

HOWEVER, a recent editorial in the New Era, organ of the AFL unins in the Reading, Pa., area, emphasized that "**Labor has gained little or nothing from the Eisenhower Administration.**

"Eisenhower," the editorial pointed out, "has stacked the National Labor Relations Board against labor; passed the buck for better unemployment compensation to the 48 states; refused to amend the Taft-Hartley law; asked for only a 90-cent minimum wage in the face of union demands for $1.25; named labor-haters to wage-hour positions and anti-housing people to public housing jobs.

"In short, the Eisenhower regime admittedly became a Big Business administration and sought to turn the clock back on social legislation."

This editorial reflects the labor movement's unanimous condemnation of the Eisenhower Administration's labor policy and of the President's "Cadillac" Cabinet.

In its unanimous refusal of an endorsement to Longstreth, the Philadelphia Central Labor Union (AFL) rejected his claims about the "progressivenesss" of the Eisenhower domestic policies, emphasizing that the Republican candidate "is being supported by the same men who support the Taft-Hartley Act, the 'right-to-work' bills, and who maintain a constant lobby in Harrisburg and Washington against liberal programs for the community that are supported by the trade union organizations."

★

THESE FACTS underline the conclusion that an even more drastic defeat of the old Republican gang and its anti-labor Big Business backers than that in 1951 is possible. Such a victory would greatly advance the interests of all groups—labor, the Negro people, liberals and progressives, and "good governmenters"—whose united efforts swept out the long-entrenched Republican gangsters then and who repeated the performance on a state scale in 1953 with the election of George Leader as Governor.

People Reject Republican Party; Press Needs Through Democrats

IN THE Democratic Party, the people of Philadelphia still see the major political party through which they are trying to make themselves heard on questions of policies, programs, and candidates. This is by contrast with the Republican Party, in which even so-called "independent" candidates turn out to be dominated by the machine politicians, and the corrupt and dangerous elements they represent, from whom—both machine and "independent" Republicans take their orders. From such a party only the politically misled or naive can expect programs or candidates that reflect the actual needs of the people in Philadelphia.

It would be equally naive for anyone to imagine that programs and candidates truly worthy of the people's support will be merely handed to them by the leadership of the Democratic Party. It is to the voice of the people of Philadelphia, actively speaking through their organizations—labor, Negro, liberal and independent—which the Democratic leadership is now being made to respond.

It is this loose coalition of Philadelphia's democratic forces that can and must determine—by their own activity, before, during and after the coming election—whether the Democratic Party, which they support, in turn responds to their needs and demands.

★

FOUR years have passed since the Republican stranglehold on this city was broken by a Democratic Party victory in the city elections. For the first time in over a half-century, the voters in 1951 finally succeeded in making the "two-party system" a fact in this city. As the slang phrase has it, they "threw the bums out"; by their support of the Democratic candidates. They dislodged from City Hall Republican corruption brazen monopoly favoritism and mismanagement that had ruled City Hall for more than two generations.

Now, in 1955, the central issue in the city elections is this: will the Democratic victory of 1951 be upheld?—will the advances made then be carried forward or overturned? Will the chicanery and reaction that were swept out in that year now be put back in office? To such questions, no small part of the answer is to be found in an examination of the relation between the Democratic Party and its supporters, then and now.

★

IN 1951, neither the program nor the candidates of the Democratic Party wholly reflected the needs of the mass of the people who supported them. On certain basic issues—peace, jobs, civil rights—the Democratic program did not strike at the heart of the problem, nor did it project even some of the bolder immediate measures that could have been fought for and won since then. At the same time, the Democratic slate was far from giving adequate representation, in its own composition, to the labor and Negro progressive forces of the city that were the decisive factors in winning the victory of that slate.

Why then did the peoples forces in Philadelphia rally as they did around that program and around those candidates? In spite of the serious shortcomings described, it was to the Democratic Party, and not to the Republican Party, that the vast majority of the voters felt that they could turn with any hope of coming to grips with at least some of the cityproblems—such as health, welfare, education and civic improvement that faces them. It was through the Democrats and not yet to any independent party of their own, that these voters felt they could turn to get rid of the Republicans.

That both the program and the candidates of the Democratic Party fell as far short as they did of the people's needs in 1951 must be explained in two ways. On the one hand, the Democratic leadership, while seeking and welcoming the votes of the mass of the people, were not eager to "turn the party over to them," either in policy or in personnel. Behind the Democratic Party—although not to the same degree as behind the Republican Party stand important elements of monopoly and reaction.

On the other hand, the independent democratic forces, while ready to lend their support to the Democrats' campaign to end Republican rule in Philadelphia, were not yet fully ready to make that an active and critical support.

★

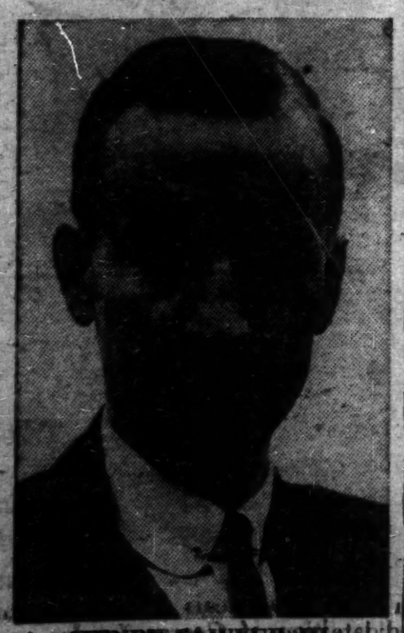
THE GREAT element in this campaign, as compared with that of four years ago, is the emergence on a wide scale of the beginnings of just such an active and critical support. The Democratic slate this year is more representative of the independent coalition. Labor is holding its own. The Negro people have one more Councilmanic candidate and the liberals one more candidate than in 1951; yet the hard-fought primary battles revealed how much more could have been won in these directions, had the Labor - Negro - Liberal coalition spoken out sooner and sharper. The Democratic program this year, it must be admitted, has hardly even begun to touch on the real issues in this election; yet the CIO endorsement, for example, shows how much more must be demanded, if

RICHARDSON DILWORTH

that program is to be brought down to earth.

Nevertheless, as is noted elsewhere in this edition, a new level of independent political action is emerging in Philadelphia among the supporters of the Democratic Party in this campaign. The problems of 1955 are bigger than were the problems of 1951, and call for correspondingly bigger activity. More important, the changed world and national atmosphere, with the tremendous impetus to democratic action everywhere that was given by the Geneva Conference, has helped to set in motion once again deep forces in American life that were confused and stifled by the years of the cold war.

While we welcome these increasing evidences of political action, we must repeat what we have stressed previously that it is this action which holds the key to the future for all people in this country, and those in Philadelphia not least of all; and it is to the most rapid and effective development of such independent action that all progressives must lend their fullest weight now. In these next two weeks much can be done to determine, largely what kind of city administration they will be able to win for themselves in the vital 1956 elections. Now is the time to begin!



HENRY SAWYER III

Defeat the GOP

(Continued from Page 16)

far the real basis for winning the active support of many, who in such a program, will recognize the strongest reason for defeating Republican reaction.

In all our previous election comments, we have consistently stressed the fact that **only the mass intervention of the people into the arena of political action will determine issues, programs and candidates.** It is on the American people, and especially on labor, the Negro people, the small farmers—that we place our reliance; it is by their political action that they will determine the future policies of the government, whether local or national.

We therefore urge the thousands of workers, Negroes, liberals and progressives in Philadelphia, who today view the Democratic Party as their vehicle for political activity, to take an active part in the day-to-day struggles in the political arena, and thus determine more fully, in their own interests, the policies and the programs of the party they support.

★

THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA have an unusual opportunity today to influence in no small way the course of developments in '56—a year of great battles to make the promise of Geneva come true—a promise of peace, jobs and freedom for the American people.

WORK AND VOTE FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE PARTY OF EXTREME BIG BUSINESS REACTION AND CORRUPTION.

WORK AND VOTE FOR LABOR'S CADIDATES—ADVANCE LABOR'S INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

WORK AND VOTE FOR ALL NEGRO CANDIDATES—FOR INCREASED POLITICAL REPRESENTATION FOR THE NEGRO PEOPLE.

WORK AND VOTE FOR THE INDEPENDENT, LIBERAL AND GOOD GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES.

Balance Sheet of the Clark Administration

Many Philadelphians do not realize that Nov. 8 will decide whether the achievements of the Clark reform administration are to be carried forward and expanded or whether there is to be a relapse to the corruption, inefficiency and shame of the old Republican regime.

Four years under a reform type of municipal government has raised Philadelphia from being a stench in the nostrils of all decent-minded citizens to top rank for "good government" among our cities.

The evil results of decades of GOP misrule could not be erased overnight. What the Clark administration has accomplished and some of its more important defects and deficiencies are shown in the following balance sheet.

Some slums have been replaced by public housing projects. However, Mayor Clark himself stated in the recent Congressional Committee hearing in Philadelphia on the housing situation that slums are developing faster than they are replaced.

★

RESPONSIBILITY for the lack of funds available for the required large-scale housing necessary to meet Philadelphia's needs lies with the Republican "Cadillac" government, which has been wasting huge funds for armaments. However, the Democratic Clark administration and its supporters are also to blame for not bringing the pressure at their disposal upon Congress and thus confront the warmakers with the demand for "Homes versus Guns."

There have been 66 new playgrounds opened, designed to provide recreational facilities for all ages, together with new and expanded parks and more swimming pools. Nevertheless, this year's budget for recreation was cut $600,000 below that of 1954.

The subway has been extended and escalators installed at some of the principal stations. However, the Transport Workers Union, which represents the great bulk of PTC employes, has bitterly complained that the Administration fails to hold the corporation to accountability for proper maintenance of equipment and protection of the City's huge investment.

★

MOREOVER, although the rental agreements between the City and PTC expire in 1957 and must be negotiated next year when the new administration will take over, Dilworth and the Democratic candidates for Council have not only not presented any program of what they propose shall be done, but have entirely ignored theh matter.

Progress has been made in replacing the "spoils" system in city employment by a merit system based on job opportunities open to all. The result has been employment of a considerable number of Negroes in various city departments and offices. On the other hand, no Negroes have been appointed by the Mayor to top policy-making positions.

There is better cleaning, keeping in repair and lighting of the streets, and collection and disposition of garbage. Health and social welfare services have been increased. However, the appropriations for these services are not concentrated, as the relative needs demand, in the Negro and workingclass areas.

There have been some reforms in the Police Department. Although the Police Commissioner is an appointee of the Clark administration, the police still engage in mass raids and arrests in Negro areas, and line up protection for employers attempting to break strikes or block union organization.

★

SOME definite improvements for which the Clark administration is responsible, are the following:

Our drinking water — descriptively termed "chlorine cocktails" has been much improved. Installation of huge incinerators by the City is reducing the former pollution of the air due to burning garbage on city dumps.

The Philadelphia General Hospital has been modernized and enlarged.

The construction of the Mall in the Independence Hall area and the extensive reconstruction going on of buildings in the originally settled portion of the City has put a new and more attractive face on the entire section.

The Administration works closely with the many civic organizations that specialize in different aspects of community life and the problems of various sections of the population. This is in marked contrast to the old Republican policy of secrecy and deals consummated in the offices of the big corporations.

The new budget submitted by Mayor Clark to City Council and approved by Dilworth proposes further extension of this program of civic betterment, including substantial additions to the City's physical plant.

★

THE CONTINUANCE and expansion of this program is at stake in the election. A GOP victory would seriously jeopardize what has been achieved and plans for the future.

Would letting the old Republican gang slip back into power, with its anti-labor, reactionary Big Business backing, remedy the weaknesses and deficiencies of the Clark administration? To ask this of Philadelphians who have experienced the oppression of the old regime is to answer it.

The remedy lies with the groups which constitute the popular base of the Democratic Party here. More aggressive action in the form of demands by Labor, the Negro people, the liberal elements, the good government forces — who make up the loosely knit coalition behind Clark, Dilworth, Blanc, and the liberal councilmanic candidates—would help make the new Administration more responsive to the people's needs.

These groups cannot afford to give the Democratic politicos a blank check. At the same time they have decided to support the Democrats in this campaign on the basis that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose in a Republican come back.

VICTOR H. BLANC

FIRST NEGRO TO VOTE

THE FIRST NEGRO to vote in the United States after the 15th Amendment to the Constitution was declared in effect was David A. Strother.

Strother cast his historic ballot in the city elections of the town of El Paso, Illinois, on April 4, 1870. On March 30 of that year Article 15 of the Constitution was declared in effect.

Article 15 of the U.S. Constitution states that "The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged."

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

Address all correspondence to
ROBERT KLONSKY, Editor and Circulation Manager
P.O. Box 4517, Philadelphia, 31, Pa.

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1955

DEFEAT GOP NOV. 8th; PREPARE NOW FOR 1956

An Editorial

WITH ONLY TWO WEEKS left till Election Day, the Pensylvania Edition of The Worker is issuing this **Special Election Edition** in order to help provide our readers and friends with a perspective for election activity during the days ahead.

The results in Philadelphia on Nov. 8 will be closely examined throughout the country, and for good reasons. Philadelphia is the third largest city in the U.S., as far as population is concerned. A large part of that total are industrial workers. Twenty percent are Negroes; and there are substantial Slav, Italian, Jewish and other minority groups. A cross-section of the American people are to be found living in this city.

★

THUS, THE PROBLEMS facing the people of Philadelphia are fundamentally similar to those facing most Americans today. There are, to be sure, peculiarly "local" problems here—taxes, "good government," the Philadelphia slums, the condition of our schools, the police department, "Juvenile delinquency."

However, no program to benefit the majority of the people in our city could be carried out today by any city administration, unless that administration was prepared to throw its weight into that great fight now being waged throughout the nation, and which will determine for all Americans a future PEACE—NOT ATOMIC WAR; DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS—NOT FASCIST REACTION; JOBS AND SECURITY—NOT DEPRESSION AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

How is it possible, for example, to lighten the tax load on the people of Philadelphia while a gigantic arms program continues to require huge governmental outlays? How can we create more jobs for the unemployed in the Delaware Valley if the Government continues to put a brake on trade with the countries of Socialism, and the People's Democracies, a vast potential market for American-made goods that still waits to be tapped? How can an end be put to the invasion of the Constitutional rights of Philadelphia's Negroes, its labor leaders and Communists, its liberals and pacifists, if the cold war is permitted to continue unabated at home and abroad.

★

THESE ARE SOME of the questions to which Philadelphians must demand answers from the candidates in the remaining days of the campaign. They are questions which reflect in this city, and at this time, the great issues around which the 1956 presidential elections will be centered.

While remaining critical of the Democratic Party, and of its standard-bearers in the coming elections, the Pennsylvania Worker takes its place with Labor, the Negro people, and the good government forces of Philadelphia in determining to prevent the Republican Party—and all that it implies in local corruptions and national maladministration--from getting back into City Hall.

Whatever is wrong with the Democratic Party, and whatever the shortcomings of its candidates in this election, these will not be corrected by the Republican Party, nor by their "new look" wonder-boy, Longstreth. For it would not be Longstreth who would be running the city, if he were elected, but the most reactionary elements among the monopolists, and their corrupt henchmen, the machine politicians, who dominate the Republican Party, and whose policies and objectives run consistently counter to the best interests of the mass of the people. **It is they who must be defeated on Nov. 8!**

★

HOW ARE THEY TO BE DEFEATED? Our main criticism of the Democratic Party campaign, which we have expressed in previous election articles, is this: their failure to come to grips with the main issues facing the people the cause of this failure is two-fold. On the one hand, it has produced a Democratic program which is far from reflecting fully the basic needs of the people of Philadelphia. On the other hand, it has sapped from the campaign so

(Continued on Page 15)

Philadelphia Labor Unites To Lick the Republicans

CIO-AFL Leaders Pledge Thousands to Ring Door Bells

By JOSEPH POSNER

LABOR has the power in the coming municipal election to give another smashing defeat to the Republican Party machine, which has been condemned as corrupt and anti-union by the AFL and CIO. Both labor groups have given official endorsement to the Democratic Party candidates.

It is estimated that a total of about 725,000 voters will turn out at the polls. There are more than 350,000 members in the two labor bodies. Allowing for each unionist to influence even one member of his family, the pro-labor votes would snow-under the Republican machine.

Labor spokesmen know, of course, that it is not that simple to win an election. Edward P. Toohey, director of AFL's Labor's League for Political Education, reminded the Central Labor Union at its last meeting that the Republican machine has in the past controlled between 250,000 and 300,000 votes. He warned the delegates that it would be no different in this election—that although there has been internal wrangling in the GOP, the different factions have merely been waiting "to get their price" to turn out the vote as usual for the Republican slate, and that the money is now coming in from Big Business to pay the price.

★

BUT ASIDE from what Republican money can do to rig an election, there is a further danger that some dissatisfaction with the policies of the Democratic machine may result in a shrinkage of the labor vote.

Among the complaints voiced by labor spokesmen are these:

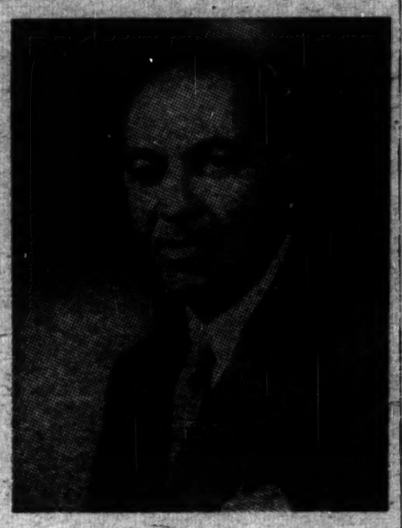
- The city administration has used the police to favor employers in labor disputes, particularly in the current Horn and Hardart strike.
- The old-line machine politicians in the Democratic Party—as opposed to the liberal forces represented by Mayor Clark and mayoralty candidate Richardson Dilworth—have too much to say in making policy. This issue became a sore point with labor when the machine took steps during the primaries to withdraw support from Harry Norwitch and Joseph Schwartz, union representatives slated to run for city council on the Democratic ticket.
- The platform of the Democratic Party contains no labor plank.

★

BUT while these shortcomings in the Democratic Party have come under sharp criticism from labor leaders, there was not a single dissent in either the official CIO or AFL ranks to endorsement of the Democratic slate. Here are some of the reasons that undoubtedly account for this unanimity:

- Although the Democratic machine politicians showed antagonism to labor candidates, they were forced to change their plans in the case of Harry Norwitch through the combined pressure of labor and Mayor Clark. The same pressure has also kept councilmanic candidate Raymond P. Alexander, prominent Negro leader, from being similarly ditched.

Another union representative, Michael J. Towey, is also city council candidate for reelection on the Democratic ticket.



HARRY NORWITCH, Democratic candidate for re-election to a City Council, is a Business Manager for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.

- **With all the pro-employer policies the local Democratic administration has displayed in labor disputes, their over-all policy toward labor is more open to pressure than the Republican Party's with its open strikebreaking, its unyielding support of the Taft-Hartley Act, its total identity with the interests of Big Business.**
- **The attempt to palm Thatcher Longstreth off as a "new face" for the Republican Party appears to have fizzled. With Longstreth accepting all GOP candidates on his slate, and with the machine throwing him its full support, it is now clear that Longstreth is nothing more than a tool of the same machine politicians that he himself denounced previously as corrupt and inefficient.**

★

IN LABOR CIRCLES here, it is not considered likely that any significant number of labor votes will go to the Republican machine. What is feared is that too large a section of labor may stay at home on election day—failing to be sufficiently impressed by the differences between the two parties. A small vote would give an advantage to the Republican Party.

In a major attempt to offset this dangerous indifference on the part of the rank and file LLPE director Toohey stressed in his last report to the Central Labor Union that in this election labor has its own interests to serve in defeating the Republican Party, and is not merely "the tail to the Democratic Party."

★

IT IS OBVIOUS that labor must serve an independent role, and not a tail of the Demo machine in this election in order to gets its maximum participation. The machinery for this independent election activity exists in the LLPE for the AFL, and the Political Action Committee for the CIO.

There are PAC's in each Congressional District here. The LLPE is undertaking to get 25 people from each of their 230 locals to play a union part in the campaign.

"Copy Cat!"

Labor Speaks . . . .

AFL "In the Longstreth campaign we find the same men who support the Taft-Hartley Act, the 'right-to-work' bills and maintain a constant lobby in Harrisburg and Washington against liberal programs for the community support by trade union organizations." (From statement by AFL Labor League for Political Education.)

CIO "The CIO Political Action Committee feels that the policies of the Republican Party has not changed as it adversely affects the welfare of the great majority of the citizens of Philadelphia." (From statement of CIO Political Action Committee.)